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## Rwanda Pledges to Work With UN in 'Safe Zone'

By Steve Vogel  
Washington Post Service

KIGALI, Rwanda — The government said Thursday that it intended to occupy the humanitarian protection zone in southwestern Rwanda after French soldiers depart Monday, but it said it would coordinate with the United Nations before moving its troops in.

"We want to occupy all Rwanda," Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu said at a news conference. "Indeed, for the credibility of the government, we have to occupy all of Rwanda. But we will not attack the zone."

The prime minister added, "Everything has to be done in coordination with the UN."

Officials with the United Nations have been con-

cerned that a movement into the "safe zone" by Tutsi soldiers of the Rwanda Patriotic Front would heighten fears of retribution against Hutu refugees and inhabitants of the region and accelerate their flow into Zaire.

The UN special representative for Rwanda, Shaharvar Khan, said he had received assurances from the government that it would seek UN approval before moving its troops into the zone.

Mr. Khan said the government had agreed that UN troops would be responsible for security in the zone, where heavy looting has been reported. "They expect us to bring about a law-and-order situation," he said. "I got this very clearly from the prime minister."

Mr. Khan said that with the arrival this week of a

battalion of Ethiopian soldiers, the United Nations was ready to take control of the zone with a force of over 2,000 troops largely from African nations.

"We are ready on the ground," he said. "But frankly, we would have been happier with a few more days."

Wire services reported:

Mr. Twagiramungu's remarks about occupying the "safe zone" seemed certain to increase the fears of the hundreds of thousands of Hutu there.

The zone was set up by France two months ago under a UN mandate, both to protect Rwandans from attacks by the former Hutu government and to stop the ad-

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## Bonn Wants Help To Stop Plutonium

### Tests of Matter Seized in May Point to Russia

### Germans Seek Global Effort 'Beyond EU'

By Steve Coll  
Washington Post Service

LONDON — European officials responsible for testing the smuggled weapons-grade nuclear materials recently seized in Germany said Thursday that at least one batch almost certainly came from Russia, and they identified three military-linked Russian nuclear sites as the probable sources.

In a case involving six grams of plutonium-239 seized from a German traveling salesman in May, there is "a very high probability" that the material was produced in a weapons factory or an auxiliary enrichment plant in Russia, said Wilhelm Gmelin, the director of safeguards at Euratom, the nuclear regulatory agency of the European Union.

Mr. Gmelin, in a telephone interview, added that in two other cases involving smuggled weapons-grade material, Euratom scientists continued to presume that the material was also of Russian origin. But he said it would probably be a week or two before Euratom could be definite about its findings in these two cases or be specific about suspected sites of origin.

One of the cases is the most disturbing yet, the seizure of 300 to 350 grams of weapons-grade plutonium in Munich last week.

"It's coming from Russia, O.K.," said Georges Herbillon, the chief of staff in Euratom's safeguards division, but, he added, not necessarily from the same place as the other cases.

Mr. Gmelin said that although there was no evidence that the large Munich batch had come directly from a nuclear warhead, the lab work to date also indicated it was not "logical or reasonable" to think the plutonium had come from a civilian nuclear power facility in the former Eastern bloc.

Other European officials, reiterating what they had said earlier this week, added that their best guess remained that the Munich material came from auxiliary enrichment or processing facilities at nuclear sites that are supervised by or linked to the Russian military. The officials requested anonymity.

Mr. Herbillon said that Euratom scientists believed they had narrowed the origin of the six-gram batch of highly pure plutonium-239 to one of three nuclear sites in Russia: Arzamas, Chelyabinsk or Ekaterinburg.

Arzamas-16 is a once-secret, military-supervised nuclear weapons complex where nuclear warhead design, warhead assembly and disassembly are carried out, according to the May 1994 "Nuclear

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Germany said Thursday that only international cooperation going beyond the European Union could crack an emerging underground market in nuclear contraband from the former Soviet Union.

"This new phenomenon cannot be mastered by one country alone," said Interior Minister Manfred Kanuth of the four samples of smuggled plutonium-239 and enriched uranium seized in Germany in the last four months.

"We need international cooperation going even beyond the European Union," he said. "Security measures in the countries where these materials are produced must also be strengthened."

In Berlin, meanwhile, authorities declined to elaborate on a statement that the police had found evidence of a planned or maybe even successful shipment of plutonium to Pakistan during raids of seven apartments around the city on Wednesday. The Pakistani government denied that it was linked to any conspiracy to smuggle plutonium.

In Moscow, as government officials continued to accuse the Western press of sensationalism, Russian nuclear officials conceded on Thursday that there was no foolproof way to safeguard weapons-grade plutonium.

"A smart man can cheat any system," said Yuri Rogozhin, spokesman for Russia's nuclear regulatory agency.

But the Russians insisted that they had prevented any such thefts. They did announce, however, that the police had mounted an operation to catch three men trying to sell radioactive material.

A St. Petersburg police spokesman, Igor Komissarov, said the three were detained in Kaliningrad on Aug. 12 as they tried to sell undercover agents a container of the radioactive material. He said the three men had tried previously to sell the 60-kilogram (130-pound) container to a number of foreigners, including Poles and Germans.

The revelation of the six-day-old arrests seemed a clear sign Moscow wanted to show it was being vigilant.

A U.S. official said in Washington on Thursday that the plutonium seized in Germany in the last four months was not weapons grade and probably came from a research reactor. "We cannot confirm that the material comes from Russia," she said. "We are quite certain, however, that it does not come from a nuclear weapon or a nuclear weapon-related activity. What has been found has been typically in very small quantities, more recently larger quantities but still well below the level required for a nuclear bomb and also typically not what we would consider weapons grade."

The German Interior Ministry said EU interior ministers would discuss the problem with their counterparts from Eastern Europe in Berlin on Sept. 7-8 during an informal EU meeting.

The announcement of the meeting came as Chancellor Helmut Kohl's top intelli-

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## Arafat Vows to Prevent Terrorist Acts Against Israel

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GAZA — Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, said Thursday that he would prevent Islamic "terrorists" from attacking Israelis in Gaza and Jericho.

But Mr. Arafat, speaking to reporters after meeting leftist Israeli legislators in Gaza, made it clear that he wanted to avoid open warfare with his chief Palestinian rival, Hamas.

"I am not going to fight Hamas terrorists," he said in English, using a term Israel used to employ to describe his own PLO

fighters. "I am going to prevent them from doing any terrorist action."

Mr. Arafat did not elaborate in comments broadcast on Israel Radio on how he would stop Islamic militant attacks that have killed six Israelis since self-rule began in the Gaza Strip and Jericho three months ago.

Israel has demanded that the Palestinian self-rule authority take action against Muslim fundamentalist groups behind the attacks.

In Alexandria, Egypt, on Wednesday, Israel's foreign minister, Shimon Peres,

said Israel and the PLO had agreed on moves to curb violence by Islamic opponents of the Israel-PLO peace accord.

Mr. Peres said after talks with the PLO negotiator, Nabil Shaath, that Israel expected the Palestinian police "to get hold of those who are terrorizing innocent people and send them to court."

In Gaza on Thursday, the PLO's police chief in the area said Palestinian factions could be plunged into strife like that during the civil war in Beirut if Hamas and other opposition groups did not stop attacking Israel.

"We do not want another Beirut, and I ask our brothers in Hamas and Islamic Jihad to realize this well," Major General Nasr Youssef said. "We have obligations to fulfill and we are now at the very end of our flexibility."

Palestinians in Gaza say the authority has spent the last three months trying to avoid conflict with militants by saying it was unable to fully control the security situation.

In a statement broadcast Thursday on

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## Washington Cool to Florida Plea for Help Flood of Cuban Refugees Does Not Alarm Attorney General

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Faced with a steadily increasing flow of refugees from Cuba, the Clinton administration resisted pleas Thursday from Florida for stronger action to stem the tide.

Governor Lawton Chiles, speaking in Key West, had declared a state of emergency. He urged the federal government to release \$75 million in emergency funds for dealing with problems caused by the refugees, and requested more ships to intercept boats and rafts coming from Cuba.

But Attorney General Janet Reno insisted the administration was managing the problem "in an orderly way and without disruption." She gave a cool response to Mr. Chiles's appeals for money and ships.

Ms. Reno's assessment was criticized in turn by Senator Bob Graham of Florida. "I disagree with the attorney general," the Democrat said. "No community of the scale of Key West can accommodate the refugees pouring into the Florida Keys."

After the 1980 Mariel boatlift, in which

125,000 people made the 90-mile trip from Cuba to Florida over a five-month period, federal and state officials together devised an emergency plan to avert a repeat.

The plan includes using navy vessels to intercept Cubans before they reach U.S. waters and qualify for automatic refugee status. It also calls for tough measures to prevent Cuban-Americans from sailing to Cuba to pick up refugees.

Ms. Reno reiterated the administration position that "vessels that appear to be bound to Cuba may be stopped and boarded and may be seized." She pointed out that one such boat had been seized and its crew was in jail.

But she gave no indication that the administration was prepared to give Mr. Chiles the money he wanted or that it was ready to use Navy vessels to intercept refugees outside U.S. waters.

The number of Cuban refugees picked up by the Coast Guard has climbed each day this week, reaching 537 Wednesday, the highest single-day total since 1980.

William Booth and Daniel Williams of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington.

The growing wave of Cuban rafters fleeing their island illustrates the fundamental conflict at the heart of the administration's Cuba policy: It professes to discourage the refugee flow even while in practice it lures rafters into the deadly waters.

Washington repeatedly has warned Mr. Castro not to unleash an exodus and threatened to seize boats from Florida that attempt to pick up refugees in Cuba. But the administration is powerless to stem the flow as long as Mr. Castro is willing to let them go and there are Cuban vessels to carry them.

Only an unprecedented decision to return refugees forcibly might discourage Cubans from making the dangerous crossing, but such a move would be politically

See CUBA, Page 8



100 DAYS — President Nelson Mandela of South Africa in Parliament on Thursday, marking his first 100 days in office. Page 2.

Kiosk

## Gorbachev Plans A Political Effort

MOSCOW (APF) — Former President Mikhail S. Gorbachev announced plans Thursday to create a political movement to serve as an alternative to Russia's sharply polarized political forces.

In remarks carried by the Itar-Tass press agency on the eve of the third anniversary of the aborted coup against him, Mr. Gorbachev, 63, said the movement, to be called Democratic Alternative, would be "powerful." He gave no details on when it would be set up, what its platform would be or what role he intended to play in it.

Mr. Gorbachev also predicted that policy directions following the legislative elections last December, when hard-line nationalists won a surge of support, would heighten political tensions. "The forces of yesterday will waste no time in taking advantage of that to take power," he said.

## Vatican Pleas To Islam Raise Fears in West

New York Times Service

ROME — The Vatican's tactic of appealing to Islamic leaders for support in its campaign against a United Nations document on population control has begun to draw criticism in the West, where governments fear that the Vatican will ally itself with radical Islamic forces.

Seeking to head off approval of abortion rights and sexual freedom at a forthcoming world population conference, the Vatican has been seeking support from radical and fundamentalist governments and groups in Islamic countries, including Iran and Libya.

Less than a month before representatives of 180 nations are scheduled to meet in Cairo to discuss a draft document that lays down guidelines for avoiding a population explosion, the Vatican has acknowledged that its envoys have met recently with officials in Tehran and Tripoli.

They said the meetings were part of a widespread effort to gain support for its opposition to language on women's rights, including reproductive rights, in the preliminary draft, which is supported by the United States and many United Nations population experts.

Vatican officials say the papal envoy in Tehran, Monsignor Romeo Panciroli, met recently with Iranian officials, but denied that they had made any pact with Iran's radical Islamic leaders to oppose passage of the UN population document.

The denial came after news reports from Tehran quoted a senior Iranian government official as saying the Vatican had Iran's "full endorsement" on the issue.

Perhaps more striking was a report this week by the official Libyan press agency, JANA, that Vatican diplomats were sup-

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## Midnight Basketball: Crime-Bill 'Pork' or Lifesaver?

By Joe Donnelly  
Washington Post Service

BOWIE, Maryland — The 10th-seeded Laurel Bridge Club clawed through the basketball league's playoffs and was set to battle for the championship. The competition and camaraderie had the nearly 200 in attendance buzzing.

Only for a moment, as a woman prayed through a microphone, did the crowd grow silent. "Lord, will you also remember those who are not in attendance, those who were cut down in the prime of their lives," she said, her voice reverberating around the gym of Bowie State College.

This was Midnight Basketball, a national program started in Glenarden, Maryland, to give young men an alternative to late nights on the streets, to keep them from getting killed.

In the final seconds, the underdog Laurel Bridge Club lost to the Richmond American Raiders, 84-80. But in the words of a supporter, "The last thing Midnight Basketball is about is basketball."

"It's about providing opportunity for young adults to escape drugs and the streets and get on with their lives," President George Bush said in 1991, when he named it his 124th Point of Light.

In recent days, Midnight Basketball has been used to criticize the \$7 billion in crime-prevention programs that are part of President Bill Clinton's \$30 billion crime bill. Final action on the bill was stalled last week after Republicans attacked the funds for prevention programs as excessive.

In House debate, several called the bill's \$40 million commitment to nighttime sports leagues the essence of political pork. Funding would begin with \$5 million in fiscal 1996 and grow to \$10 million in fiscal 2000.

The Republican attacks appear to have been successful in winning a concession from Mr. Clinton to reduce social programs by 5 percent and to transfer that money in to law enforcement. The compromise would apparently save most of the funding for nighttime sports leagues

and would allow the bill to come before both the House and Senate.

For the "at-risk" youths the program is designed to help, Midnight Basketball embodies its slogan.

"The Alternative — this says it all," said Anthony Cowan, 24, the coach of Laurel Bridge Club and a former player, referring to the motto. "It gives us a choice. When I played, it taught me leadership and discipline."

"At the same time that I was playing midnight league," Mr. Cowan said moments before his team took the floor, "I had three of my friends get locked up. Who's to say that I wouldn't have been with them?"

Midnight Basketball began in 1986 as one worried town manager's response to escalating crime. By studying crime reports, G. Van Standiford learned that trouble in Glenarden increased during the summer months and that most of the crimes were committed between 10 P.M. and 2 A.M. He devised the league as a way of getting

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Dow Jones		Trip Index	
Down	Up	Down	Up
21.05	0.25%	118.79	
3755.43			
The Dollar			
Unit	Thurs. close	previous close	
DM	1.5437	1.5516	
Pound	1.5482	1.5415	
Yen	98.595	100.14	
FF	5.30	5.3275	

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra	9.00 FF
Antilles	11.20 FF
Cambodia	1.400 CFA
Cambodia	1.400 CFA
Egypt	E.P. 5000
France	9.00 FF
Gabon	950 CFA
Gabon	950 CFA
Greece	300 Dr.
Italy	2.400 Lire
Ivory Coast	1.120 CFA
Jordan	1 JD
Lebanon	U.S.\$ 1.50
Luxembourg	40 L.
Morocco	12 Dh
Qatar	8.00 Riels
Reunion	11.20 FF
Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Senegal	360 CFA
Spain	200 PTAS
Tunisia	1,000 Din
Turkey	35,000
U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
U.S.	U.S. \$1.10



صبرنا من الازل



# THE AMERICAS / HEALTH AND CRIME



**NO-GO** — An exhaust cloud floating over the space shuttle Endeavour after its launching was aborted Thursday less than a second before blast-off. The countdown had reached zero, but a fuel pump apparently had overheated.

## Away From Politics

• Helped by cooler temperatures and gentler winds, fire fighters have surrounded and controlled half the fire burning in the hills near San Luis Obispo on the central California coast.

• Flash-flood warnings were in effect throughout the Carolinas, adding to the fears of residents already sorting through the damage caused by several tornadoes. Meanwhile, the third tropical storm of the season oared hurricane strength as it made its way across the Atlantic.

• Prosecutors in St. Louis dismissed terrorism charges against a death-row in-

mate convicted of murdering his daughter based on evidence uncovered by the FBI while it monitored his pro-Palestinian activities. Zian Isa and his wife stabbed their daughter to death in 1989 because she had turned her back on Palestinian ways.

• The district attorney in Alameda County, California, has filed felony charges against an employee of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory who allegedly used lab computers to store and distribute pornography.

• The coffee that spilled on Stella Lie-

beck was hot — so hot that a jury awarded the 81-year-old woman \$2.9 million in damages. In February 1992, she bought a take-out cup of coffee at a McDonald's restaurant in New Mexico. While she was driving, it spilled and she sustained third-degree burns.

• The stars are tilting on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. The Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority confirmed that boring under Hollywood Boulevard for a new underground rail service had caused the Walk of Fame to buckle and crack. *AP, AP, LAT, NYT, Reuters*

## ★ POLITICAL NOTES

### Ruling Muddies Texas Vote

HOUSTON — A federal judicial panel has thrown Texas politics into turmoil less than three months before the November election by ruling that three oddly shaped congressional districts in Houston and Dallas were unconstitutional because they were created solely to protect minorities. The judges ordered the districts redrawn.

The immediate effect of the ruling was confusion. A spokesman for the Texas attorney general said it was unclear whether the decision could be overturned, or at least delayed, on appeal or whether the Texas Legislature would be forced into special session to redraw the districts.

If the state has to redraw the lines now, many candidates will find that they campaigned in neighborhoods where residents are no longer able to vote for them. And any redrawing would affect many more than the three districts at issue in the lawsuit.

The ruling arose from a suit filed by some Republicans who contended that the drawing of lines to help ensure the election of black and Hispanic candidates was an unconstitutional act of racial gerrymandering. In its ruling, the judicial panel concluded that the districts "bear the odious imprint of racial apartheid."

For years, state and U.S. courts had accepted such districts as a way to increase minority voting power under the U.S. Voting Rights Act.

Earlier this month, a meandering, 160-mile-long (260-kilometer) district in North Carolina was upheld by a U.S. court. The district, in places no wider than an interstate highway that winds through it, is "ugly," the court said, but it found it nonetheless constitutionally

drawn to help remedy past discrimination against blacks.

A decision last year by the U.S. Supreme Court, however, appeared to open the way for challenges to districts that are drawn solely to promote the election of minorities. *(NYT)*

### North Widens TV Campaign

WASHINGTON — Oliver L. North is preparing to run television commercials outside Virginia for his U.S. Senate campaign in that state, a fund-raising tactic that apparently has never been tried by a congressional candidate.

Aides to Mr. North said they were producing a low-cost, 30-minute television show touting his candidacy and were searching for stations to air it in Texas and Arkansas late this month. If the "infomercial" proves profitable there, they say, they will probably expand its audience to other states.

"There is no precedent for this," said Norman Ornstein, a political scientist at the American Enterprise Institute. But he added that "if this works for North, you can bet it won't be the last time we see it." *(WP)*

### House Passes Military Bill

WASHINGTON — The House has approved a \$264 billion military budget despite objections from conservatives that it will barely meet U.S. military needs. The bill provides for a \$2.8 billion increase in spending, but after adjustment for inflation, that translates to a cut of just under 1 percent.

Representative Gerald B. Solomon, a Republican from New York, charged that the bill was pushing the United States toward "unilateral disarmament." But liberals argued that the cuts

were warranted. "The Cold War is over," said Representative Ronald V. Dellums, Democrat of California. "The Berlin Wall is down." *(AP)*

### New Whitewater Casualty

WASHINGTON — The Treasury Department's top lawyer, Jean E. Hanson, resigned Thursday, the second Whitewater casualty in as many days. Her decision followed that of Deputy Secretary Roger C. Altman.

Lawmakers had questioned the veracity of both officials at congressional hearings on the Whitewater affair, which involves President Bill Clinton's past business dealings. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, who accepted Ms. Hanson's resignation with regret, said he had recommended that she be succeeded as general counsel by Edward S. Knight, his executive secretary and adviser.

He also recommended that Mr. Altman be replaced by Frank N. Newman, the undersecretary for finance. Mr. Newman, a veteran of the banking industry who joined the Treasury Department last year, has been guiding policy in management of the public debt, regulation of financial institutions and other domestic financial matters.

### Quote/Unquote

Representative Cleo Fields, a Louisiana Democrat who was one of three black congressmen to agree under pressure from President Bill Clinton not to block the president's crime bill from being brought to the House floor for debate: "I cannot in my conscience vote for a crime bill that has 60 different death penalties. But I will give the Congress and the American people the opportunity to debate the crime bill." *(AP)*

## A Blow to Bipartisan Health Plan

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Senators trying to nudge health reform toward a bipartisan middle ground got what they called "sobering" news Thursday on the likely costs of their proposals.

A self-styled "mainstream" coalition of 10 Democratic and 9 Republican senators had hoped during the day to present a package of amendments to a bill proposed by the Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine.

But members seemed downcast after their briefing by Robert Reischauer, the director of the Congressional Budget Office.

Should the senators' effort unravel, it could be a blow to the overall Senate health reform effort, since many consider a compromise like theirs the best chance of getting a bill through the chamber.

Mr. Reischauer reportedly told the sena-

tors that they would either have to radically scale back the subsidies they hoped to offer or else find some way of bringing in a lot of money to pay for them.

"It was a dash of the cold water of reality," Senator David L. Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma, said of the briefing.

The group is trying to broaden its base by talking to a more conservative bloc of senators who back a lean health bill.

The Mitchell bill would result in health coverage for 95 percent of Americans, up from 85 percent today. The bipartisan group's bill was patterned on a proposal from the Senate Finance Committee, which the budget office said would cover 92 percent of Americans.

But Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, who, along with Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, supports a bill without tax increases or requirements that employers buy insur-

ance for their workers, said, "The more we listen, the more we find insoluble problems, problems that could in fact cause the cure to be worse than the disease."

Senator John H. Chafee, a Republican of Rhode Island and the leader of the mainstream group, admitted that "there's clearly some sentiment in that direction." But, he added, "I certainly don't want to throw in the towel yet."

He called the meeting with Mr. Reischauer "sobering."

The mood is toward scaling things down," Mr. Chafee said of subsidies, adding that the senators also wanted "a greater effort at cost containment."

Senator John B. Breaux, Democrat of Louisiana, said of possible ground between the Nunn-Domenici group and the mainstream group, "We're trying to form a marriage. It may have to be a shotgun wedding."

## Power Play by the Gun Lobby? Complexities of Clinton's Defeat on Crime

By Thomas B. Rosenstiel and Dwight Morris

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — As President Bill Clinton tries to salvage his stalled crime bill by rallying against the National Rifle Association, a larger question is emerging. Just how instrumental was the gun lobby in engineering one of the administration's most important political defeats?

The answer appears to be more complicated than the president paints it.

There are two groups of House members who combined to stall the bill: Republicans who on partisan or financial grounds opposed the many social programs and those who cannot support the ban on assault weapons contained in the legislation.

Even if all gun lobby supporters had voted against him, Mr. Clinton still could have won the vote last week if he had kept others in his camp, most notably 19 Republicans who support gun control.

The president failed with the gun-control supporters for reasons that had nothing to do with the political "trick" that he has attributed to the Rifle Association's lobbying.

Despite some critical legislative defeats in recent years, the group still has great reach. Opposition to gun control remains a powerful movement in many parts of the country.

Roughly half of the 42 House Democrats who had approved

the crime bill in April but voted last week to keep the legislation from coming to a final vote did so because the bill now includes the assault weapons ban. All those members already have received substantial contributions from the gun lobby this year, Federal Election Commission records show.

Of those, half were from Texas. One Texan, Representative Charles Wilson, a Democrat, said opposing the association there is like "putting a gun in your mouth."

Twenty-two of the 55 Republicans who had once supported the bill, then voted against it, also have received large contributions from the gun lobby.

The Rifle Association spent nearly \$5 million on congressional campaigns in 1992 by giving to candidates directly and by spending money to support specific candidates but without any formal link to the campaign. So far this year, its groups have contributed nearly \$1 million.

But perhaps even more than its money, the lobby remains powerful because it is well organized and its members are vocal in what the group calls its "zero tolerance" for gun control.

Another block of resistance was 10 members of the Congressional Black Caucus. They did not vote for the bill because it did not include anti-discrimination mandates in the application of the death penalty.

■ **Yet Hotter Horse-Trading**

Katharine Q. Seelye of The

New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

Three members of the Congressional Black Caucus, giving in to presidential pressure, said they now would vote with the administration on moving the crime bill to the floor, and the White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, was optimistic enough to predict an early vote.

But others were more cautious.

"It looks more doable today than it has for the last week," said Charles E. Schumer, Democrat of New York, who pushed much of the legislation through the House. "But anyone who says definitively that it's going to happen isn't a student of recent history."

It was not certain, however, whether the three Black Caucus members would vote for the bill once it reaches a final floor vote.

Meetings continued, with congressional leaders hashing out details of concessions that would win them the eight votes they need to reverse last week's vote. Under discussion were cuts in prevention programs and protection from sexual predators and a possible modification in the ban on assault weapons.

Christopher Shays of Connecticut, a leader of 11 Republican representatives who backed the bill last week, said that the group demands \$1 billion to \$2 billion in cuts in crime prevention programs in the package.

## Simpson Defense Angry Over Unshared Evidence

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Lawyers for O.J. Simpson have accused prosecutors of denying them access to blood samples that police have had since Mr. Simpson's former wife and her friend were stabbed to death two months ago.

In a pretrial hearing that included angry exchanges and personal attacks between the two sides, prosecutors told Judge Lance A. Ito of Los Angeles County Superior Court that the samples — two drops of blood — had been on a list of evidence but that the police department had not sent them with other samples to a Maryland laboratory for DNA testing.

Defense lawyers said that meant genetic tests of some blood samples might not be ready in time for the trial. They accused the prosecution of violating a court order, saying that the delay limited the amount of evidence the prosecution was required to share.

The judge in Mr. Simpson's preliminary hearing last month ordered prosecutors to set aside 10 percent of all samples for the defense to do its own testing.

The issue of DNA blood testing is critical to both sides, and Wednesday's exchanges reflected the rising pressure with the trial scheduled to start Sept. 19.

A defense lawyer, Gerald F.

Uelmen, called the delay in sharing evidence "a shell game" by the prosecutors.

Marcia Clark, the deputy district attorney who is leading the prosecution, called Mr. Uelmen's assertions "hypocritical ramblings." She told the court that prosecutors had done their best to ensure that the defense got its required share of all blood samples.

Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty to charges of first-degree murder in the stabbing deaths of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman.

Without a witness to the killings, prosecutors have built their case on circumstantial evidence, including blood samples. Laboratories are able to examine blood for genetic markers that can, at the least, rule out some people as suspects.

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**Herald Tribune**

## Elias Canetti, Nobel Prize Author, Is Dead

The Associated Press

ZURICH — Elias Canetti, the exclusive writer and fugitive from Nazism who won the 1981 Nobel Prize in Literature, has died, a relative said Thursday. He was 89.

Mr. Canetti, a Bulgarian-born British citizen who wrote in German, died Sunday, said the relative, who asked not to be identified. He was buried Wednesday in a place of honor beside the grave of the Irish author James Joyce in the Flumern cemetery, said Zurich's mayor, Josef Estermann. The cause of death was not disclosed.

Mr. Canetti went into hiding after being named winner of the Nobel prize for writings that the Nobel committee said were "marked by a broad outlook, a wealth of ideas and artistic power."

The Swedish Academy, which administers the prize, likened Mr. Canetti to Dostoevsky and European writers of the early 20th century whom he admired, including Franz Kafka. Emerging from his seclusion in the early 1980s, Mr. Canetti denounced the nuclear arms buildup as "utter madness."

Mr. Canetti began writing dramas and novels in the early 1930s, but developed a wide following among German readers only in 1960 with the publication of the first volume of his major work, "Crowds and Power."



Elias Canetti, who received his Nobel prize in 1981.

In a rare meeting with reporters in 1981, he noted that a theme common to his writings was "the importance of crowds in modern life, the terrifying importance of power which is in danger of destroying the whole earth."

A nightmarish novel, "Auto-da-Fé," which he wrote in the early 1930s, was not published in Vienna until 1963. But his drama, "The Wedding," was published in 1932 and two years later he completed "Comedy of Vanity."

Mr. Canetti also distinguished himself as an essayist, dramatist, aphorist and theoretical thinker.

After the Nazi takeover of

Austria, Mr. Canetti, of Spanish-Jewish descent, left Vienna in late 1938 and went to Paris and then to London, where he worked as a free-lance writer and was granted a British passport.

Later he maintained homes in London and Zurich.

**Yeshayahu Leibowitz, 91, Israeli Philosopher**

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Yeshayahu Leibowitz, 91, Israel's most famous philosopher and a critic of the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, died of cardiac arrest Thursday in Jerusalem.

"Professor Leibowitz was one of the greatest figures in the life of the Jewish people and the state of Israel for generations," President Ezer Weizman said in a statement.

A religious scholar with doctorates in medicine, biochemistry and philosophy, the Lar-

an-boro Mr. Leibowitz — dubbed Israel's "prophet of rage" — refused the country's most prestigious prize in 1993 after Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said he would boycott the ceremony.

In sharp contrast to the public's initial euphoria at Israel's lightning victory in the 1967 Middle East war, Mr. Leibowitz warned that the occupation of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank could spell the downfall of the Jewish state.

**Catholicos Vazgen I, 85, Led Armenian Christians**

YEREVAN, Armenia (AP) — Catholicos Vazgen I, 85, the spiritual leader of Armenian Christians, died Thursday of cancer.

He was patriarch of the Armenian Apostolic Church. Catholicos Vazgen, born Levon Karapet Palchian in 1908 in Bucharest, died at his villa in the Armenian capital, Yerevan.

## Gains in Science and Math

WASHINGTON — American students have gained almost a full grade level in science proficiency, and math scores have risen too, since the 1983 report "A Nation at Risk" described a crisis in American schools, the Education Department has found.

But there were no gains in reading and writing skills, the

department said, and overall achievement levels were far below national goals.

A long-standing gap in the achievement levels of white and minority students is continuing, according to a trends-in-education report. The slow but steady progress made by minority students in the early 1980s has stalled.

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## OPINION

## Of Warriors, Evil or Callow, and Four Old Paratroopers

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The youngest of the four veterans of the U.S. 509th Parachute Infantry Regiment who jumped over southern France last Monday, celebrating the 50th anniversary of the wartime landings there, is 71 years old. The oldest is 80. That is pretty impressive.

The French authorities would not let them jump over land because erratic summer winds and the unmet earth make it too dangerous. The American airborne veterans who jumped in Normandy in June were landing on rainsoaked ground, but one of them nonetheless was injured after what is known as a "streamer" — a failure of the parachute to fully deploy. So Monday's jump was into the Mediterranean, where frogmen and boats were waiting.

But why would men who by now ought to be in rocking chairs choose instead to leap out of an aircraft, something recognized even in military circles as a decidedly unnatural thing to wish to do. The veterans said it was to honor dead comrades from the 509th. But certainly there was in it a strong motive of doing it just for the hell of it.

However, there is more. For most people, war is the most important thing that ever happens to them. They never entirely get over it. For those who actually see combat, it is probably the most terrible experience of their life, but it is something else as well: in an

equally terrible way, it is the most exhilarating and liberating experience they ever have.

There is testimony to this not only among professional soldiers but in units of the military reserve, made up of civilian volunteers and particularly those of parachute or commando-type forces. Certainly in the 1950s, when I had brief acquaintance with the matter, these were likely to be composed more or less equally of older men who had actually seen action in previous wars, and had not got over it, and young men who thought going to war would be romantic.

The older men mostly were doing deeply uninteresting jobs in civilian life. In the army reserve they were clinging to a time when they had, in a profound or even primitive way, felt themselves fully men. I knew one who had been among the Rangers who scaled the Pointe du Hoc in Normandy on D-Day. Life had seemed pointless ever after.

Among the young, the motivation was not that different, except that they were aspirants to manhood. There was, even to the amateur psychologist's eye, an evident incidence of sexual insecurity or ambiguity, and there was a disproportionate representation of blacks and Hispanics. Everybody, old

or young, had something he needed to prove.

All in some way were trying to be what they were not. J. Glenn Gray, a professional philosopher who served as an infantryman in Europe during the World War II, writes of a Frenchman active in the Resistance who said to him: "I do not love war or want it to return. But at least it made me feel alive, as I have not felt alive before or since."

Mr. Gray's two books of reflections on combat — "The Warriors," published in 1959, and "On Understanding Violence: Philosophical and Other Essays," which came out in 1970 — have assured him a place among the very small number of people who deserve to be called military philosophers. War, he says, is an intensification of life and at the same time an escape from life. All else goes into suspension while what otherwise is forbidden becomes the purpose of existence.

Mr. Gray writes of "the delight in destruction" that battle provides, the sheer spectacle of it and the satisfaction it produces, an "evil" satisfaction, he says, that "appears to surpass mere human malice and to demand explanation in cosmological and religious terms." Contemplating Yugoslavia and Rwanda, who will say otherwise?

It is also the negation of life, which is an element in the sensation of intensified existence it produces. The Japanese novelist Yu-

kio Mishima wrote — with satisfaction, as he was a masochist — that in war "the death impulse was 100 percent liberated," adding that "the way of the Samurai is death."

The 19th century French military philosopher Alfred de Vigny describes the gratuitousness of the soldier's existence as simultaneously victim and executioner. That is his servitude. Obedience to what society demands of him is his grandeur.

It was Robert E. Lee, of course, who said that "It is well that war is so terrible — we would grow too fond of it." That would be an incomprehensible remark if war were not true. It is the deepest reason why the casual resort to war, to the violent solution, is so reckless. War opens the door to a dark room; nobody knows what will be found there — as Hitler himself remarked.

This is a considerable burden of reflection to heap upon the splendid feat of four septuagenarian troopers. It is inspired by the significance of their act, as a wholly gratuitous assertion of life — not only against the death of comrades past, but against remembered death itself. In their jump lay grandeur, even though the four would probably not put that word to it.

International Herald Tribune.  
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## A New Yorker Can Feel At Home in Asia Minor

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW YORK — Life is strange. Even on vacation. There I was forsaking this column for the one I was sitting on, a lovely Ionic model long toppled and lying on its side in the shade of a fig tree in Ephesus, which is in Turkey. Birds were chirping and the morning air was turning hot. The holiday was working. I was not thinking about New York.

Then a tour passed to fracture solitude. It was French, but two of its members wore shirts emblazoned

asked the man who introduced himself as Cedran. "Oh, New York. It is the dream of my life to go there," he said.

Yes, he said, he knew why Ephesus was deserted. The place had not been destroyed by earthquake or devastated by epidemic. It turned out that the Menderes River cut itself a new channel leaving the city's old Aegean port high and dry. Cut off from the sea, the population gradually left.

The news was a relief. The Hudson, after all, was not likely to take a left turn at Cold Spring any time soon. Maybe we still have some eons of glory ahead of us.

Of course, we could be bypassed by the new information highway. Would foreigners want to wear "New York" on their shirts if the new happening place turned out to be the Net?

Cedran interrupted my worries, asking if he could show me something. "Look," he whispered conspiratorially, pouring several coins from a cigarette packet into my hand. "These are at least 2,000 years old."

Amazingly, all the coins were in fine condition, their detail sharp, their lettering legible. With a straight face, Cedran explained he had found them in a very dry area. "See, this one has Alexander the Great and this one has the Virgin Mary," he said.

I asked why all his coins had images of figures that even stupid people could identify. He smiled and answered, "They are only 10 dollars each."

I thought of offering him a partnership in a bridge I owned in exchange for the coins, but I decided I liked his story and gave him the money. He put it into his pocket.

"O.K.," he then said, "you are right about the coins. They are fakes, but because you are such a smart man from New York, I will now show you something real."

"See this ring? It is 2,000 years old. See how rusty is the band? The woman's head in the stone is Aphrodite. Only \$20."

Suddenly, my spirits soared in true urban solidarity.

I was among my own kind. The last man in Ephesus was a three-card monte man with world-class street smarts and Broadway brass. He didn't need to wear "New York" on his shirt but he deserved to walk among us. His civilization was hardly dead.

Never mind the glory that was Greece, or the grandeur that was Rome. Cedran of Ephesus made me feel right at home.

This is one of Mr. Kaufman's regular "About New York" columns in The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Downsizing for Peace

Regarding "Carving Up Africa Isn't the Way to Help" (Opinion, Aug. 9) by Pauline Baker:

Redrawing borders, and downsizing countries is not a panacea, but it can alleviate tremendous ethnic, economic and political pressures, and promote peace and democracy.

The writer contends that "Africa is too integrated to be retribalized, too poor to be chopped up further into beggar republics." To the contrary, much of Africa is already disintegrated and retribalized. It simply remains to establish new borders

in appropriate places to formally acknowledge the fact.

Even industrialized countries struggle to maintain equilibrium in their economies, governments and societies. To believe that gigantic African countries can effectively govern and administer market economies is wishful thinking in the extreme.

Dictators and demagogues can arise in any nation, large or small. But the best way to restrict tyranny is by carving much of Africa into smaller, manageable pieces.

GORDON FRISCH  
Santa Fe, New Mexico

## Waldheim's Knighthood

In response to the report "Pope Offends Jews by Granting Waldheim a Knighthood" (July 29):

Pope John Paul II not only offended Jews but also all those who fought the Nazis. The knighthood for Kurt Waldheim was announced three weeks after the Vatican and Israel established full diplomatic relations. The Vatican knew that this would have been an impediment to mutual recognition.

Israel should recall its ambassador until the Vatican reverses this action, and, if it does not, it should

sever diplomatic relations. Let the Vatican and the Pope suffer the embarrassment they deserve.

EDUARDO SCHAMESOHN  
Annemasse, France

It was a pleasure to read Richard Cohen's wise and measured commentary on the knighthood ("Now It's Waldheim the Knight," *Courtesy of a Forgetful Vatican*, *Opinion*, July 30). However, I am not sure that the term "forgetful" applies to the Vatican. I am curious to know what it was that the wily Austrian did — or left undone — to make the Vatican decide that he "deserved" this honor.

P. VUYK  
Breganzona, Switzerland

## More Than a Survivor

Regarding "Keep Watching Hussein the Survivor" (Opinion, July 28) by Jim Hoagland:

True, King Hussein is a survivor and one of the best around, but that is not what makes him unique. His uniqueness lies in his gift for survival (in a rather tough neighborhood) coupled with his overwhelming decency and benevolence. These virtues have not only allowed Jordan to survive for the last 40 years, they have also created a beacon of stability among the stormy seas of the Middle East.

When Mr. Hoagland writes that King Hussein is concerned not with peace but with national interest, he is making a distinction without a difference. Jordan's peace is the region's as well.

FIRAS RAAD,  
Amman, Jordan

## Surrounded by Men

In response to "Woman Cadet Loses Plea to Save Hair," Aug. 3: Shannon Faulkner should have been in the Women's Army Corps

## A Reunion, Youthful Ideals and, Indeed, a Better World

Nineteen men and women in their 40s and 50s gathered late last month at a private home in the village of Voutatades on Corfu. Boisterous greetings, embraces and reminiscences gave way to a moment of silence as they remembered Johan Jorgen Holst, the late foreign minister of Norway. Mr. Holst, like them, had participated in the New York Herald Tribune Youth Forum, a program involving high school students from around the world. He died in January, just months after brokering the talks that led to the Israel-PLO peace agreement.

Forum participants, about 900 in all from 1947 to 1972, went to the United States after writing essays. Most articulated youthful ideals and hopes for a better world. Mr. Holst participated in 1956.

Jordan Arzoglou, host of the first international conference of Youth Forum alumni, recalled Mr. Holst's helping role in another Youth Forum four years later, particularly during "a couple of serious disagreements" between delegates. One, over the Middle East, involved an

Israeli and a Sudanese. The other, over a provocative song, took place between a Ceylonese and a West German. "Johan Holst took it on himself to play peacemaker, listening patiently to one, then to the other; bringing the protagonists together, again listening, explaining and reconciling. It took hours, but eventually the two pairs of fellow delegates understood each other, were friends."

Thirty-three years later, Mr. Holst was peacemaker again. The secret talks in Norway between Israel and the PLO comprised 13 sessions over nine months, during which there were several informal meetings. Mr. Holst gave this insight in an article for The Delegate, the newsletter of Youth Forum alumni:

"We did not want to replicate traditional conference diplomacy but created instead an informal, human setting wherein the parties would not only talk but also walk, eat, drink, laugh and despair together. Before and after rounds they were invited into my house for consultation and in order to include them in the

human warmth of a private home."

The reunion at Mr. Arzoglou's home, I courted (The Courtyard), was a meeting of friends and of minds, not a business session. Participants came from 16 countries. Among them were an ambassador, civil servants, architects, homemakers, teachers, administrators, journalists, translators and business executives.

Decisions were made about an informal organization to maintain contact, future reunions, and a search for a way to pass on the benefit of the Youth Forum experience to future generations. Mr. Arzoglou plans to make his home available for a week each year to Youth Forum alumni and friends.

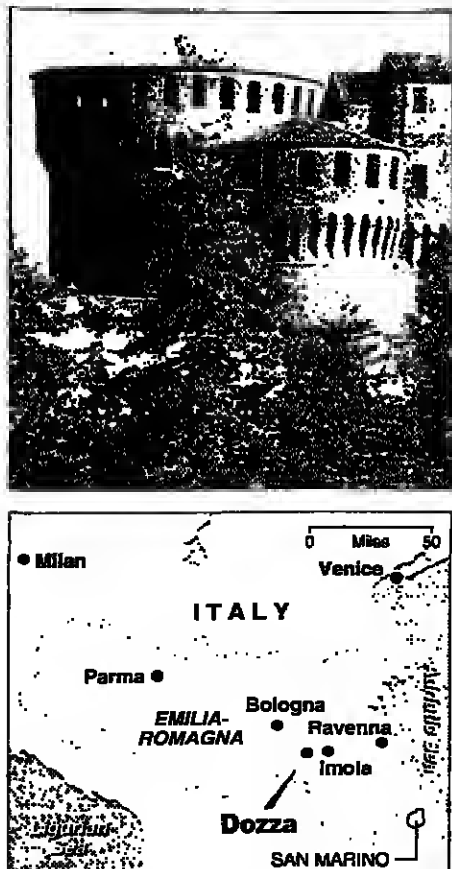
JACOB O. AKINDELE,  
PETER H. L. LIM  
Corfu, Greece

Mr. Akindele was a participant from Nigeria in the 1967 Youth Forum. Mr. Lim was a participant in 1957 from Singapore. Gerry Bray (Rhodesia, 1966) helped to organize the international reunion. Alumni are invited to contact Mr. Bray at 330 E. 38th St., Apt. 27L, New York, New York, 10016.

## REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

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Dozza features Rocca Sforzeca castle and wall paintings; this is a detail of "Farm Life" on arch on the Via de Amici.

## On City Walls, a Modern Museum

By James Sturz

**D**OZZA, Italy — When I heard about Dozza several years ago, a friend told me to expect graffiti. The next day, when we arrived in the tiny medieval town, 32 kilometers (20 miles) south of Bologna, I found painted walls of elegant, extravagant proportions. Dozza has been covered with frescoes of all types, left over the last few decades by more than 200 artists from Italy and around the world.

Since 1960, Dozza has held a biennial international art festival called Muro Dipinto, or painted wall, and a special town council invites half a dozen artists to transform its streets into a museum of modern frescoes. On a return visit to Dozza this spring, I stood before a playful 1981 fresco titled "Homage to Manet," by the French painter Hubert Rivey and Etienne Collet, in the Piazza Carducci. Here, the Impressionist's well-known "Déjeuner sur l'Herbe" is reset in Roman ruins, a keen indication of Dozza's telescoping of the past. Though the city's walls have been covered with art in recent years, the frescoes themselves, in a hodgepodge of styles, depict myriad eras.

Dozza's first houses were erected in the ninth century. In 1086, Bolognese conquerors built a wall around the city, and later constructed a fortress, now a magnificent castle, the Rocca Sforzeca, at the town's summit. For centuries, the castle and town, at the foothills of the Apennine mountains, were the subjects of battles between the families of Bologna and Imola, a town 6 kilometers east of Dozza. In 1564, the Vatican interceded, settling the feud by awarding the castle to a Bolognese family, which then held it until 1960. When there were no longer any heirs, the castle was ceded to the city, and in an effort to attract visitors to Dozza the first frescoes were added the same year.

Today, a 17th-century entryway of soft red brick on the town's northern edge welcomes visitors to the historic center. There are only 5,000 residents in this town in the Emilia-Romagna region, and the historic center is home to just 600. In the past, the Muro Dipinto has attracted artists from throughout Europe as well as from Brazil and China. During the most recent festival, last September, artists from only Emilia-Romagna participated. As a ritualized precursor to each biennial, the unadorned sections of Dozza's rough walls are sanded in preparation for the newest frescoes, which are painted during

a week of work tempered with revelry. When the artists leave, their murals remain, most of them indefinitely. A few of the more delicate ones are moved inside; every other year, a number of the outdoor frescoes are restored.

Dozza is surrounded by vineyards, so it's not surprising that many of Dozza's frescoes focus on harvest themes. Along the Via XX Settembre, a portico is covered by the delightful 1981 fresco "The Angel of the Harvest," by the Paduan painter Paolo Meneghesso. An archway nearby, in a multitude of colors, depicts a Cubist idyll, "Farm Life" (1983), by Riccardo Schweizer, a painter from Trent.

**R**OUGHLY halfway down the Via XX Settembre, the most striking fresco, "Figures" (1973), by the Milanese painter Remo Brindisi, envelops an archway over the street. Poised beside a Renaissance campanile, Brindisi's abstract faces — in peach, yellow and pink — flank both sides of a clock, and glance idly over the Piazza Zotti and Dozza's City Hall. At the base of the campanile, a 13th-century parish church, Santa Maria Assunta, has been constructed on Romanesque ruins.

Three rooms of the church's rectory have been converted into a tiny museum of religious art, which houses a collection of 30th-century religious art, along with a grouping of 16th-century ceramics from Faenza, a nearby town. Past Santa Maria Assunta, and countless more frescoes, the Via XX Settembre and the Via De Amici converge at the Piazzale del Prato di Rocca. A drawbridge leads beyond the main tower and into the castle. During the warmer months, its moat is filled with green grass and daisies.

Inside the Rocca Sforzeca, the Pinacoteca (picture gallery) of the Muro Dipinto, occupying one room, displays sketches of

the visiting artists' frescoes. (In the gallery there are also a few frescoes that were stripped from buildings when they began to deteriorate.) The Rocca Sforzeca was built in 1250, and then enlarged and reconstructed through the late 1400s. In the 17th century, the interiors of numerous castles throughout Italy were transformed into palazzos, and the Rocca Sforzeca followed suit. Nevertheless, once inside Dozza's fortress, it is surprising to find a quiet Renaissance courtyard with white-columned porticoes and two loggias.

An assortment of rooms reveal furnishings, tapestries, portraits and armor, some dating to the 1500s, when the Campeggi and Malvezzi families of Bologna took control of the castle. The bedrooms have walls more than 4 meters (13 feet) thick. On the ground floor is one of the best preserved medieval kitchens in Emilia-Romagna, still outfitted with original cooking, ovens, tables and stools. A rustic farm-life museum occupies a series of rooms nearby.

In the dungeons are iron collars, a pillory and trap doors. In one dungeon, just beneath a trap door, iron spears jut from the walls of a shaft, angled upward to harpoon the condemned. Elsewhere, the graffiti of prisoners (some of it from the 16th century and protected by glass) are scratched into the walls.

The most alluring part of the castle's dungeons is a section converted in 1970 into a wine cellar, where nearly 500 varieties of Emilia-Romagna's wines are displayed. Since 1978 the cellar has been the seat of regional wine promotion and tastings are often offered there.

Emilia-Romagna is Italy's fourth-largest regional wine producer, after Sicily, Veneto and Apulia. And local producers make one of Italy's finest whites, Albana di Romagna — one of just 13 Italian wines to have earned the coveted government guarantee Denominazione di Origine Controllata e Garantita. Although Albana was the first of the country's whites to win the distinction, it is hardly Dozza's only offering. The red Sangiovese di Romagna, Lambrusco, Barbera and sweet Cagnina, and the white Trebbiano, Sauvignon and Malvasia, along with assorted Pinots, are all Emilia-Romagnan specialties. The wines are all for sale at the castle.

The next Muro Dipinto will take place in September 1995. The Festa di Ardore, a food and crafts fair, runs Sept. 1 to 4.

James Sturz, who often writes about Italy, wrote this for The New York Times.

## Osaka's Single-Building Airport

By Paul Goldberger  
New York Times Service

**O**SAKA, Japan — It may finally have happened — an airport that is as important a piece of monumental architecture as the great train stations. That it should have been built in Japan, a country that never had any great train stations to speak of and where civic pride in transportation has always been a matter of efficiency, not monumentality, merely adds a level of paradox to this unusual project, which would have been startling enough anywhere.

For the new Kansai International Airport, scheduled to open Sept. 4, was built on a 1,300-acre man-made island two miles out in Osaka Bay. It was designed by Renzo Piano, the Italian architect who first came to public attention through his design, with Richard Rogers, for the Centre Pompidou in Paris. The airport has been somewhat controversial as a work of engineering, given that the island took five years to construct, ate up at least \$4 billion of the project's total \$14 billion cost, and as soon as it was finished began to sink.

But now that the sinking has been halted — and the huge bills it generated left for the airport to recover through what are expected to be the highest landing fees and concession costs of any airport in the world — Kansai can be seen for what it is, which is the most impressive attempt to make a work of architecture out of an airport since Euro-Scandinavia's Dulles International was finished outside Washington in 1962.

Piano has spent most of his career trying to merge high technology with comfortable environments. He is an architect of gentle, consistent reason who loves both spectacular technological effect and human scale. Most airports, of course, possess neither. It is Piano's great achievement that he has provided some of both.

The design, which was the winning entry in an international competition held in 1988, rejects the current fashion for breaking up large airports into multiple buildings and includes everything — terminals, concourses and gates — under a single roof. It is no small roof: the central portion, containing the main terminal, has a spectacular swooping curve supported by graceful white steel trusses, while glass concourse wings containing the gates stretch out for a mile.

The building is so long that the distant gates are reached by a train that runs along the outside of the concourse, making the structure no more truly compact, in the end, than most other new airports. But the achievement is nonetheless real, and threefold: the place is rationally organized, it is logically connected to neighboring cities (30-minute express train to Osaka, 30-minute hydrofoil to Kobe), and it provides an architectural experience that is stunning.

The organization was largely dictated by Aéroports de Paris, designers of the curious doughnut-shaped structure of Charles de

Gaulle outside Paris. These consultants understood that an airport is an intricate system for moving people to and from airplanes, airplanes to and from the air, and cars and trains to and from itself.

For all the airports that have been built, few have contributed much worthwhile thought to the notion of layout, but this one does, with a plan that against all odds gives the user some memorable architectural moments.

Or at least some users. The four-story main terminal building has been designed as a sandwich, with domestic flights handled on two middle floors and international flights departing from the top floor and arriving at the bottom. This means that the lyrical curves of Piano's trusses, the building's finest architectural element, are seen only by departing international passengers.

All passengers do pass through a four-story atrium, called the canyon, at the entrance to the terminal, however, and of course they all end up in the long glass concourse. But for domestic users, it is this glass-roofed "canyon," painted a rusty apricot and filled with trees, that will be the one monumental space to be experienced.

**I**T'S a pity that more people will not go to the international departure hall, where Piano's love of technology and his fondness for creating relaxed, natural forms have their finest moment: the splendid, energetic space under the great metal trusses. Here, the curving concrete forms that Euro-Scandinavia experimented with as a symbol of flight mature into something lighter, more tensile, more graceful and in every way more sumptuous. The hall's undulating profile is an exquisite curve, as light and graceful as a glider lifting softly over the landscape. And it yields a splendid space within, enriched by hanging pieces of white fabric that deflect air and, at night, become light reflectors.

For all the effort that went into creating a rational system of organization for this airport, movement within it remains complex and at times confusing. There is an elaborate information system with touch video screens in both Japanese and English, but even with this electronic crutch many visitors will still be puzzled, since the movement between levels and from the main terminal area down the long wings to the gates has plenty of twists and turns, despite its logic on paper.

The long, long, long, glass-enclosed concourse that contains the gates is appealing in each of its parts, since from every point along its length there is plenty of light, wide-open space and a wonderful view out to the landing field. But the whole is less than the sum of these parts, since there is no clear, open view down the length of the concourse: it is blocked by partitions for security, separations between arriving and departing passengers, and stairs from various levels. Practical necessity has intruded upon what, could have been the building's most spectacular architectural space of all.



Osaka terminal stretches for a mile.

## THE MOVIE GUIDE



Whoopi Goldberg and Tina Majorino go poolside in a scene from "Corrina, Corrina."

### Corrina, Corrina

Directed by Jessie Nelson.

Jessie Nelson, who wrote and directed the semi-autobiographical "Corrina, Corrina," based the title character on a 70-year-old housekeeper who helped to raise her after her mother died. Somewhere along the way, the housekeeper became 40 years younger and the role became earmarked for Whoopi Goldberg, who inherited all the material's built-in confusion. Goldberg gives a lovely, measured performance as a woman rising to a tricky challenge. But she doesn't quite succeed in making sense of this loose-knit story. Well-educated and skilled in the art of amateur psychoanalysis, Corrina is glaringly overqualified for her domestic job. But she needs the work, so she signs on with the grieving Singer family and finds herself drawn both to troubled little Molly (Tina Majorino) and to Manny (Ray Liotta). Molly's lonely father, Soon Manny begins to notice this housekeeper's exceptional talents. In a film that pro-

ceeds as leisurely therapy-drama, Corrina's scenes with Molly provide the most tender moments. Fortunately, "Corrina, Corrina" is bolstered by these two actresses and some well-drawn secondary characters in Corrina's family (with Jennifer Lewis playing her skeptical sister, and Curtis Williams as a lively little nephew). It's also helped by hugely evocative period decor. "Corrina, Corrina" is also loaded with nostalgic props that convey the repressed, fastidious cultural atmosphere in which the story takes place.

(Janet Maslin, NYT)

### Senza Pella

Directed by Alessandro D'A-

lati. Italy

Everything about Gina and Riccardo seems to be absolutely normal. She works at the post office. He drives a bus in Rome. Together they live in a modest apartment, with their four-year-old daughter in a life of struggle, sacrifice and modest goals. Then Gina begins to receive love letters from a certain Saverio, one day, arousing the jealousy of Riccardo and

her own curiosity. Saverio turns out to be a hyper-sensitive young man with serious emotional problems stemming from the death of his father. As his psychiatrist explains to Riccardo, Saverio is not stupid, but perhaps too smart. He lives "Senza Pella," or without skin, unable to maintain his equilibrium in the whirl of passions, stimuli and solitude that surround him. Gina and Riccardo try to offer Saverio company and solace. But their efforts take a heavy toll on Saverio, and on their own relationship. "Senza Pella" is an unpretentious yet powerful film. Anna Galiena is excellent as the public servant and mother who is still too attractive for the subdued lifestyle she has chosen. And Kim Rossi Stuart offers a convincing, haunting performance as her deluded and alienated suitor Saverio.

(Ken Shulman, IHT)

**Airheads**  
Directed by Michael Lehmann. U.S.  
Maybe the rock 'n' roll world has been so thorough-

ly satirized that it's parody-proof by now. More likely, "Airheads" just isn't funny enough to get the job done. "Airheads" tells what happens — not much — when three rock-star wannabes brandish toy guns and take over a radio station, demanding that their demo tape be played on the air. The idea has anarchic possibilities, but the film itself is awfully tame. With a cast of appealing actors and enough gags to make a terrific two-minute trailer, "Airheads" may look like a lot more fun than it is. Indeed, it starts promisingly, then begins to meander and never stops. Having introduced the characters and set up the basic situation, the director Michael Lehmann and the screenwriter Rich Wilkes seem almost to have bailed out in midmovie. Part of the problem is unavoidable: once Chazz (Brendan Fraser), Rex (Steve Buscemi) and Pip (Adam Sandler) take over the radio station, they have no real demands to make and the movie nowhere to go.

(Janet Maslin, NYT)

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## Could This Be the Year for German Reds?

By Craig R. Whitney  
New York Times Service

**D**ERNAU, Germany — Werner Naekel is one of the few people in this country who wake up every morning this summer hoping that the record-breaking heat wave that began at the end of June wouldn't break just yet.

He is a winemaker in the Rhineland, and in a gray, cool climate that often seems to skip summer altogether, this year's blue skies and almost Mediterranean warmth promise a vintage of the century — barring weather disasters, for which there is still plenty of time.

"There can still be a wet fall and too much rain at picking time in September," Naekel warned. He will need all the luck he can get to realize his dream: to produce a German red wine as rich and robust as Burgundy.

"Why not?" Naekel said on a recent

morning spent sweating on the steep slopes of the Ahr River valley, thinning out his pinot noir grapes.

Pinot noir is the variety that put such Burgundy towns as Vosne-Romanée on the map. Here in Dernau, a village of half-timbered houses with vines rising in manicured rows from both banks of the winding Ahr, it is called Spätburgunder, late-ripening Burgundy.

No matter what the Germans call it, it seems unlikely that Dernau will ever be mentioned in the same breath with Vosne-Romanée. But this summer, the goal of producing a memorable German red wine seems at least attainable.

"We grow the same grape varieties, and we have more or less the same climate as in Burgundy," Naekel said after calling it quits at 10 A.M. and retreating to the coolness of his cellars. "If we do our jobs right, we ought to be able to make wines that bear comparison with theirs."

"Red wine has been an orphan child in Germany for years," he said. "Most growers produced white wine, and what red wine they made tended to be thin and sweet, not up to international standards at all." But this is now changing, and today 1,500 growers are producing red wine in Germany, he said.

The secret of producing better wine, said Michael Adelmann, a colleague of Naekel's in the Württemberg region, is being more selective.

The Ahr is perhaps Germany's best known red wine region, though traditionally much Ahr wine has been thin, sweet, and more pink than red. Small amounts of red are also produced in other German wine regions.

By far most German wine is white, and in the Rhine and Mosel regions most of it is made from the distinctive Riesling grape.

For many German wines, both red and white, 1993 was a superb vintage, although July and August were cool and

not nearly as sunny as this summer has been so far — but they followed an early, warm spring.

"This year the fruit came out in the middle of June, and the grapes should start turning color soon," Adelmann said. But he is not as optimistic as Naekel. Hail damaged his vines on the last weekend of July, which will probably reduce his harvest by more than 25 percent, he said.

Between thunderstorms, hail, drought, insects, early frost, and rains at harvest time, Naekel was asked, why does any German winemaker even try to beat the odds?

"There's hardly any profession left where an individual can produce a product by his own efforts," he said. "But I can look at a bottle of wine and think, 'I have made this with my own hands.' A winemaker does practically everything, from choosing the shape of the bottle to designing the label to bottling the wine."



Memling's "Madonna and Child," in Bruges, Belgium.

"Der Deutsche Spieler Argert Sich: Retrospektive" Raoul Hausmann 1886-1971. 250 works by the Austrian-born artist (1886-1971), a representative figure of Berlin Dadaism around 1918.

Bonn Kunst- und Ausstellungshalle, tel: (0228) 9171-200. Continuing To Oct. 16. "Europa, Europa: Das Jahrhundert der Avantgarde in Mittel- und Osteuropa." A multi-disciplinary exhibition on works by 200 painters and sculptors from Central and Eastern Europe.

### IRELAND

Dublin The Irish Museum of Modern Art, tel: 871-8666, closed Mondays. To Aug. 28. "Andre Masson: Surrealist Drawings, 1925-1965." 45 watercolors, ink drawings and "automatic" drawings.

### ITALY

Florence Palazzo Pitti, tel: (55) 294-279, closed Mondays. To Sept. 11. "Tasori Reali di Danimarca: Federico IV ed il Viaggio a Firenze nel 1709." Furniture, gold cutlery and goblets, porcelain tea sets, horses, glass and clothes which once belonged to Frederick IV. The exhibition recreates the atmosphere at the time of the Danish King's visit to Florence as a guest of Cosimo III de' Medici.

### PORTUGAL

Lisbon Museu Nacional do Azulejo, tel: 814-7747, closed Mondays. To Oct. 16. "A Influência Oriental na Cerâmica Portuguesa do Século XII." Documents the influence of Arabic, Indo-Portuguese, Mogul and Chinese styles on the motifs used for the decoration of azulejos.

### SWITZERLAND

Lausanne Musée Olympique, tel: (21) 621-6511, open daily. To Sept. 4. "Miro: Matter and Colour." 40 bronze sculptures and 13 graphic works on various subjects dating back to the 1960s.

Madrid Fundación Pierre Guggenheim, tel: (91) 22-39-78, open daily. Continuing To Nov. 1. "De Matisse a Picasso." 80 paintings, drawings and sculptures by 20th-century artists including works by Bonnard, Matisse, Braque, Picasso, Balhaus and Chagall.

SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR Orchestre National de Lille. Will perform works by Berlioz and Saint-Saëns, under the baton of Jean-Claude Casadesu, with Beatrice Ulin-Monzon, soloist. In Rio de Janeiro (Aug. 31) and Sao Paulo (Sept. 1); Rosario, Argentina (Sept. 4) and Buenos Aires (Sept. 6, 7); Montevideo (Sept. 8); Santiago (Sept. 12).

## Around the World: Be Your Own Magellan

By Roger Collis  
International Herald Tribune

**T**HERE'S an ineluctable logic to flying around the world if you already need to go halfway. A round-the-world ticket can save you up to 40 percent on the cost of a regular round-trip in first, business or economy class. If you're flying, say, from London or New York to Tokyo, or Los Angeles to Sydney, you might as well keep going, stopping off at half a dozen places along the way. It's a great way to combine business and pleasure.

But not every business traveler wants to be a latter-day Magellan. A good travel agent can construct partial RTW fares, enabling you just to circle destina-

tions in the North or South Pacific from Europe or North America, or a round-trip three-quarters of the way around the world, by using a combination of airlines and discounted one-way "sector fares." Sector fares are normally valid for a year and can be open-ended.

RTW fares make sense if you're flying at least halfway around the world in either direction. A London-Tokyo round-trip in business class costs \$3,420 (about \$5,250). You can buy a RTW fare in business class in London for less than \$2,000 with a galaxy of destinations in the United States and Asia thrown in. However there are stricter conditions for RTW fares than for normal round-

trips. No backtracking (you are sometimes allowed side trips, or you can buy add-ons) and you cannot stop over more than once anywhere. You must book the first leg 14 days ahead. Then you can change flights as often as you like and change routing for a nominal charge. You must make at least three stopovers. Typically, you're allowed two stopovers in Asia, two in the Pacific and three in North America.

There are two types of RTW fare: standard itineraries, either at published prices or discounted through consolidators, and customized fares constructed for a particular itinerary, which might be a mix of published and discounted fares. Prices range from less than \$1,500 in economy (with four stopovers) to \$7,500 in first class for a choice of 470 destinations. A northern hemisphere RTW is typically about 30 percent cheaper than a southern routing.

You can buy RTW tickets in most countries, though prices vary. A British Airways/US Airways combination, eastbound or westbound and including Australasia, costs \$5,000 in business class and \$2,900 in economy if you buy it in New York; in London it costs the equivalent of \$2,464 in economy (no business fare is quoted in London). In Sydney, the same ticket is \$4,100 in business class and \$2,060 in economy. If you are based in New York, the answer might be to buy a round-trip to London, and start your RTW trip from there. London offers a vast choice of itin-

aries and prices for RTW fares. Trailfinders can sell you London-Istanbul-Bangkok-Singapore-Tokyo-Honolulu-Boston-London with Turkish Airlines as far as Singapore and Northwest thereafter for £790 in economy. Wexat Travel in London quotes London-Singapore-Hong Kong-Sydney-Wellington-Honolulu-Los Angeles (on Qantas)-London (Continental) for £1,200 in economy. A combination of business class on Qantas and economy on Continental will cost £2,700.

One thing to bear in mind is that parts of Africa, South America and the Caribbean are not as well served with flights as North America, Europe, the Middle East, India, and Asia.

The Northwest/South African Airways RTW fare allows you to combine South Africa, the North Pacific and the United States. For example London-Johannesburg-Hong Kong-Tokyo-Seattle-Los Angeles-London costs £2,416 in business class and £1,172 in economy. Aerolineas Argentinas/British Airways combines London-Rio de Janeiro-Buenos Aires-Auckland-Sydney-Singapore (or Bangkok)-London for £3,342 in business class and £2,127 in economy. One way to include South America in a RTW itinerary is to make a side trip from Los Angeles, San Diego or Miami.

Circle Pacific fares, similar to RTW fares, are a good alternative if you want to visit several places around the Pacific Rim. A CP fare that starts and ends on the West Coast of the United States costs \$5,500 in first class, \$4,500 in busi-

ness class, and \$2,500 in economy. Some airlines include a flight from your home city to the West Coast gateway. From London, you can buy a CP fare taking in Beijing, Tokyo, Taipei and Hong Kong for £900 in economy.

North American travelers who make at least one trip a year to Europe and one to Asia should consider buying a round-trip ticket from London to the Far East via the United States. You first need to get to London. Then you can use the round-trip ticket to return to the United States, stop over in your home city, take a round-trip to Asia, and stop over again at home. You then have up to 12 months to return to London and start again. This is the equivalent of two round-trips from the United States: one to Asia and one to Europe.

**I**N London, Bridge the World Travel, a specialist in discounted business-class fares, suggests this itinerary: London-Boston-Los Angeles-Tokyo-Hong Kong-Seoul-Honolulu-Seattle-Boston-London. You would travel all the way with Northwest in business class (first class within the States), except for Cathay Pacific (in economy) between Hong Kong and Seoul, for £2,870.

The art of shopping for RTW deals is first to decide where you must go, then where you might want to go, and when. Use the RTW rules to combine separate trips on one ticket. But be realistic. Think what you can achieve in the time available. All you need is a desk-top globe and a good travel agent.

open daily. "Europe, 15th-18th Centuries." The museum's collections of European applied arts from the Renaissance to the French Revolution are re-displayed in two new galleries. Among the highlights are collections of Venetian glass, Italian majolica, Elizabethan and Huguenot silver as well as European porcelain from Meissen, Sèvres, Capodimonte and Chelsea. National Gallery, tel: (71) 839-3528, open daily. Continuing To Sept. 4. Casper David Friedrich to Ferdinand Hodler: A Romantic Tradition. "100 paintings and 40 drawings from a private collection of German, Swiss and Austrian art."

### FRANCE

Paris Centre Georges Pompidou, tel: 44-78-12-33, closed Tuesdays. Continuing To Oct. 3. "Joseph Beuys." Drawings, objects, sculptures and more than 70 installations by the controversial artist.

### GERMANY

Berlin Berlinische Galerie, tel: (30) 54-86-763, closed Mondays. To Oct. 12.

## BOOKS

### WHAT THEY'RE READING

John Galliano, a British fashion designer, is reading "Dressed to Kill" by Colin McDowell. "I find it interesting, economic in the way it is written. I like the way he analyzes things." (Eli Georgakakis, IHT)



### THE POLITICS OF DIS-POSSESSION: The Struggle for Palestinian Self-Determination, 1969-1994

By Edward W. Said. 450 pages. \$27.50. Pantheon.

Reviewed by Michael Lerner

**T**HERE'S less to celebrate in the peace accord between Israel and the PLO than meets the eye, according to Edward Said. While tens of thousands of Palestinians jubilantly cheer Yasser Arafat's recent visit to Gaza, Said rejects Arafat's characterization of the agreement as "the peace of the brave" and sees it instead as a fatal betrayal of Palestinian dreams, "an instrument of Palestinian surrender, a Palestinian Versailles" negotiated by a PLO leadership increasingly out of touch with the needs of the Palestinian people.

Warning of the dangers of undemocratic rule by Arafat and his coterie, Said has a prescription: "Palestinians should thank the men in Tunis for their past contributions, but they should then take the next logical step and demand that they resign."

Said is a respected English professor at Columbia University and his powerful assaults on Western intellectual arrogance in its attempts to frame all experience from the standpoint of Western colonial needs have helped shape the thinking of scholars and intellectuals. Moreover, Said was an adviser to Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and one of the most prominent spokesmen of the Palestinian National Council in the United States.

According to Said, the agreement provides neither sov-

erignty nor real freedom but rather a method for dividing the Palestinian people, providing them with very minimal autonomy in a series of independent cantons prohibited from coalescing into an independent Palestinian state capable of exercising the minimal right of self-determination. Said cites estimates that existing Israeli settlements, plus the land designated for expropriation by a Rabin government still committed to maintaining and supporting the settlements, amount to more than 55 percent of the total land area of the occupied territories.

Said's rage is intensified by the failure of American media to give the American public any serious understanding of the suffering the Palestinians have endured. "In 1948," he informs us, "my entire family was turned into a scattering of refugees, none of whose older members ever recovered from the trauma."

"Since the occupation began in 1967, the Palestinian people have had no political rights at all; since the intifada began in late 1987 until the end of June 1991, 983 have been killed by the Israeli military (this is three times the number of blacks killed by South African troops under apartheid for the same length of time); more than

120,000 wounded and beaten, and 15,000 [made] political prisoners in continuous incarceration, most of them without benefit of trial, defense, reprieve or even a charge; more than 112,000 trees have been uprooted, and 1,882 houses have been punatively demolished; at least 50 percent of Palestinian land has been confiscated, and more than 220 Israeli settlements established, all by force of Israeli arms, or by official Israeli policy... thousands of days of total twenty-four-hour curfew have confined almost two million unarmed and essentially defenseless civilians to their houses."

It is a tragic record, and one that many American and Israeli Jews want to rectify. But Said's rage blinds him to Palestinians' responsibility in co-creating this tragedy, and his own rejectionism in 1994 seems to repeat the unwillingness of Palestinians in 1947 to accept a partition plan that would have given them less than they wanted, but nevertheless something. Israel deserves credit for the official recognition of 1993. Said's book should help us understand why even that courageous move by Rabin cannot succeed if it ends up, as Said believes it likely will, not in genuine statehood but in a more sophisticated form of economic and political domination. Yet since Said grudgingly acknowledges in the epilogue that the accords might lead to independence, he would have done better to focus less attention on denouncing them and more on what could be done to build support in Israel for an extension of the forces of reconciliation.

Michael Lerner, editor of *Tikkun: A Bimonthly Jewish Critique of Politics, Culture and Society*, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

By Alan Truscott

**I**N the diagrammed deal, sitting South was Chuck Lamprey, a bridge teacher who has won many major titles.

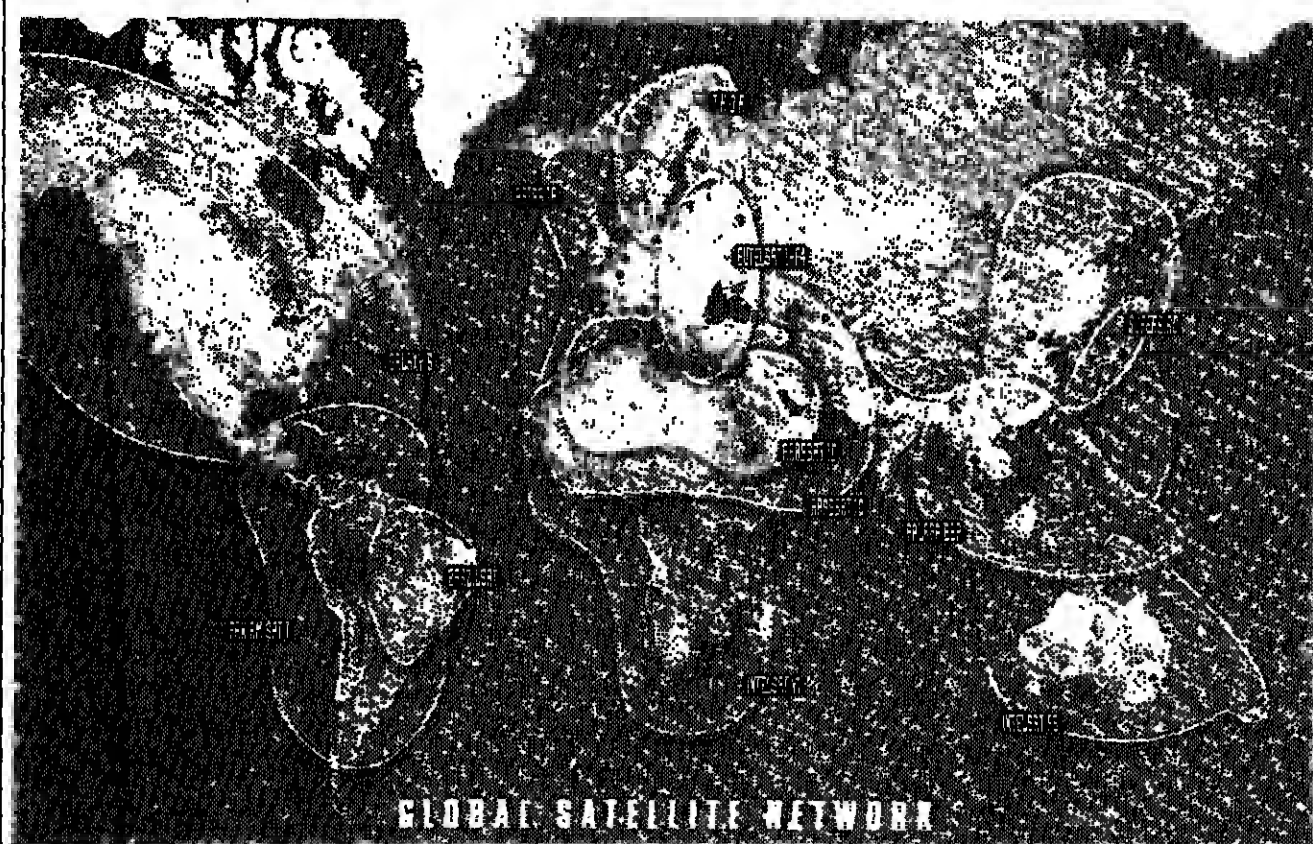
He bid briskly to six hearts, a contract that appears to depend primarily on solving the problem of the diamond queen. When West led a trump and the dummy appeared, he asked himself why no one had bid spades. If either opponent held a seven-card suit he would surely have taken pre-emptive action on the first round, so a 6-5 division was a virtual certainty.

The first trick was won with the heart ace, and a heart was led to dummy's queen. East threw a club, and South was surprised. Why would East throw a club when he could have spared a spade? The only explanation was that East had at least as many clubs as spades.

East had shown up with one heart, and South hoped for an original 5-1-2-5 distribution on his right. He led to the spade ace and returned to dummy's diamond king. When he led another diamond and East followed, he was sure that he had seen all East's red cards. A nor-

NORTH			
♠ 5			
♥ Q J 8 7 6			
♦ K 8 8 3			
♣ K 5 2			
WEST (D)			
♠ Q 10 8 6 3 2			
♥ 7 10 2			
♦ Q 10 7			
♣ 10 4			
SOUTH			
♠ A			
♥ A K 8 5 3			
♦ A J 5 2			
♣ A 8 7			
Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:			
West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	1♥
Pass	4♥	Pass	5♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
West led the heart two.			

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## New Deal in Asia Arms Sales

### Eastern Nations Put the Squeeze on the West

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR — East Asian countries, intent on acquiring advanced technology for their military and civilian industries, are increasingly using major arms purchases as leverage to gain favorable deals from U.S., Russian and West European suppliers.

Those suppliers may be hurting themselves in the long run, analysts say, because such technology transfers will in time help the Asian countries gain the capacity to build modern weapons themselves.

Cuts in military budgets in the West and in Russia have hit military manufacturers hard, making them more ready to deal. This has allowed Asian nations, many of which are modernizing their armed forces, to play suppliers off against one another to gain access to new technology and production processes.

"Gone are the days of straightforward procurement," Najib Razak, the Malaysian defense minister, said in an interview. "In every sizable defense purchase we make today," he said, "we incorporate provisions for offset arrangements, and we have become quite innovative in widening the scope of our purchases." These deals include technology, subcontracting work and other concessions, he said.

Such arrangements are being demanded by Japan, South Korea, China, Taiwan, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia, all of which are developing aerospace or military industries, to offset the cost of arms purchases.

In one such deal, completed in June, Malaysia played Russia off against the United States. It was thus able to bring down costs, get late-model weapons and gain substantial offsets in a \$600 million contract for the purchase of 18 Russian MiG-29 fighters.

This followed the order of eight F-16s from McDonnell Douglas Corp. of the United States, which Malaysian officials said cost about as much as the Russian deal.

Mr. Najib said the value of offsets negotiated with McDonnell Douglas amounted to about \$250 million and that offsets under the Russian deal were worth \$220 million.

Both are designed to help Malaysia develop its fledgling aerospace industry and provide subcontracting work to Malaysian companies.

Russian suppliers are required to set up a joint-venture service center for the MiG-29s in Malaysia and to establish ventures with Malaysian companies to produce components or provide training and maintenance services.

Malaysia is the first non-Communist country in East Asia to buy Russian military aircraft. Analysts said that Russian competi-

tion made it virtually impossible for rival U.S. and European arms exporters to come to any agreement on limiting offsets.

For suppliers, then, these arrangements are becoming increasingly onerous.

The U.S. General Accounting Office, an official watchdog on government spending, said recently that the decline of the American military industry was being hastened by side deals in foreign arms-sale contracts that transfer technology or place part of the work abroad.

Such agreements "are hurting our country and taking jobs away," said Representative Cardiss Collins, an Illinois Democrat and chairwoman of a House committee that has been scrutinizing arms sales.

In the long term the intense sales rivalry between military exporters, some Western critics say, may be undermining their competitive position and weakening prospects for arms control.

The real danger is not in the export of finished weapons to East Asia but in technology transfers that will permit states in the region to build the next generation of weapons, says the latest annual strategic survey for the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

"What may emerge," the institute warns, "are countries which have serious tensions with their neighbors and are increasingly free of the constraints imposed by Euro-Atlantic arms exporters."

East Asian officials reject this view. They say the region's growing military self-sufficiency will contribute to stability. Some of the new military technology will also benefit civilian industry, they add.

In another sign of the increased leverage of East Asian countries over Western arms suppliers, Singapore Aerospace, an arm of the government-controlled Singapore Technologies group, announced Tuesday that it would set up a joint-venture company with the Russian Academy of Sciences.

The initial aim of the company, to be based in Singapore, will be to develop and commercialize Russian research relating to military and civilian aircraft, but it may reach beyond that.

Taiwan announced last month that it would begin producing parts later this year for F-16 fighters under a contract with the maker, Lockheed Corp. of the United States, worth \$40 million.

Under an agreement signed just over a year ago, Lockheed agreed to transfer technology to Taiwan and help it establish a factory to repair F-16 warplanes. Taiwanese officials said the deal would be worth about \$600 million over 10 years.

## Army Acts To Seal Off Union Sites In Nigeria

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAGOS — The police sealed off the headquarters of Nigeria's three main labor groups on Thursday in another attempt by the military government to take over pro-democracy unions that have paralyzed the nation with strikes.

Squads of police also were stationed at major intersections and bus terminals around Lagos, the center of the anti-military movement.

But violence erupted elsewhere. About 5,000 people chanting anti-government slogans rioted in Benin, 245 kilometers (150 miles) east of Lagos, and set ablaze a hotel owned by Labor Minister Samuel Ogburnia.

In Kaduna, the political center of northern Nigeria, hundreds of people marched through the city in protest.

Labor leaders said they were ignoring an announcement Wednesday by the head of the military government, General Sani Abacha, that he would replace the leaders of the two oil unions and the 5-million-member Nigeria Labor Congress with his own administrators.

"We will fight to the last," said Frank Kokori, general secretary of the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers. "We must halt this arbitrary dictatorship." He said union leaders would meet secretly to plan a united response.

The country has been in crisis since the military annulled a June 1993 presidential election apparently won by Moshood K.O. Abiola, a businessman.

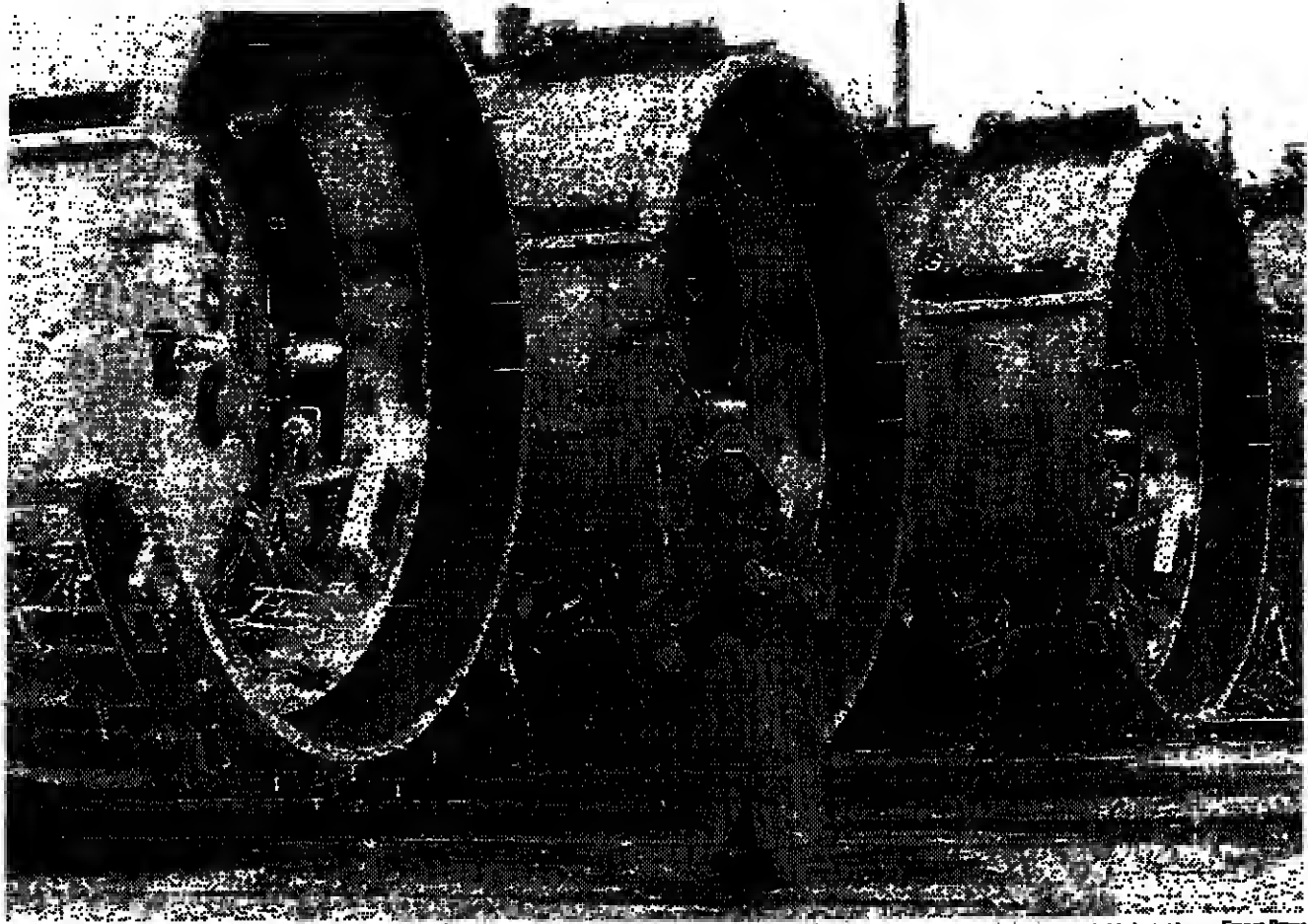
Mr. Abiola was arrested after declaring himself president to mark the first anniversary of the election. Oil workers went on strike in protest on July 4.

In his Wednesday broadcast, General Abacha said he would not free Mr. Abiola, who is on trial for treason, saying that decision would be up to military-appointed judges.

General Abacha has been unable to contain the effects of the strike. Nigeria's oil exports have been cut in half, and there have been growing signs of an organized campaign of violence against the dictatorship.

Oil industry sources said that whether workers would return to their jobs would not be known until Monday.

Industry sources said Thursday that tankers were still loading at Nigeria's largest terminals and there had been no immediate signs of an increase in strike action. (AP, Reuters)



PLOWSHARES-TO-BE — A Russian sentry guarding SS-18 missiles waiting to be destroyed in Sarovskikh, near Nizhni Novgorod. Twenty-two of the missiles, which were each armed with 10 nuclear warheads, have been destroyed.

## What It Takes to Build an A-Bomb

New York Times Service

Obtaining a sufficient quantity of plutonium or highly enriched uranium may be the most difficult task facing a would-be bomb builder, but it is hardly the only challenge. Equally essential are a design, high explosives and advanced electronic equipment.

The designs of bombs in government arsenals, which aim to get the most explosive force from a quantity of fuel, are secret. But the general principles for making a fission weapon are widely known among scientists. In 1978, an undergraduate at Princeton University submitted a bomb design as a paper in a physics class; the U.S. government said it would work and classified his paper.

At the core of the simplest plutonium

bombs are hollow spheres of plutonium, not quite concentrated enough to constitute the "critical mass" needed to sustain a chain reaction. Conventional explosives, detonated with precise timing, squeeze the mass together quickly at the same instant that another device in the bomb introduces neutrons to set off the chain reaction.

Uranium bombs can be even simpler; the first one, which was not even field-tested before it was dropped on Hiroshima 49 years ago this month, used something resembling an artillery piece to merge two masses of uranium and create a critical mass.

A would-be bomb builder would also have to procure electronic devices. The sale of these devices are closely monitored by Western governments.

## SOURCE: Pointing to Russia

Continued from Page 1

Weapon and Sensitive Export Status Report," published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Monterey Institute of International Studies.

Arzamas-16's laboratories also perform pure scientific research with a wide variety of applications, as do comparable U.S. nuclear weapons laboratories, according to European officials and analysts.

Chelyabinsk is a similar complex, containing plutonium and tritium production reactors, spent fuel reprocessing and nuclear fuel production equipment that "is fed from both cycles, the military and the civilian," a European official said.

Among several interlinked nuclear weapons facilities, including a warhead assembly plant, Ekaterinburg contains a scientific research institute with several nuclear reactors and equipment to make highly enriched nuclear fuel. A gas centrifuge facility in the complex is the third suspected site of the plutonium's origin.

Here as in similar complexes, he said, "I have the impression that the distinction between civilian and military in Russia is not all that elaborated."

The Clinton administration said Wednesday that it had no evidence to suggest any of the smuggled materials seized in Germany had come from Russian nuclear weapons sites.

The trans-Atlantic confusion appears to arise at least in part from differences in interpretation and emphasis among the wide range of nuclear scientists reviewing the results of highly complex tests. Testing of the seized materials is being done at Euratom's laboratory in Karlsruhe, Germany. Both sides agree, however, that there is no evidence that any of the batches came directly from Russian nuclear warheads.

The scientific investigations are proceeding amid intense political and diplomatic activity around the smuggling issue.

European officials have generally taken a hawkish line, stressing the urgency of Russian action against smugglers of weapons-grade materials.

## VATICAN: Concerns in the West

Continued from Page 1

porting Libya in its efforts to resolve differences with Western governments, which suspect Libya in the bombing of a Pan American World Airways jet over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988.

The press agency linked this supposed Vatican assistance to Libya's condemnation of the Cairo document.

The Vatican acknowledged it had had discussions with Libyan officials, but denied there had been any quid pro quo arrangement.

Pope John Paul II has called on the leaders of the world's major religions, including Islam, and the principal secular states to oppose the wording of the UN document. But Vatican officials strenuously deny that they are seeking an alliance with Islamic governments.

In another sign of success in the Vatican's campaign, leaders of the Al Azhar university in Cairo, a leading center of Islamic learning, last week denounced the proposed United Nations document as offensive to Islam.

Though the statement did not explicitly mention the Vatican or its views, some of its language closely paralleled papal condemnations of the UN document's wording.

Cooperation between the Vatican and Islamic radicals would be unusual because many of the radicals regularly vilify the Vatican in their pro-

paganda as an agent of Western cultural imperialism and a determinedly anti-Islamic force.

Indeed, in recent years the papacy has conducted an active diplomatic campaign in Islamic countries, largely to protect the interests of Christian minorities.

The UN document and the Cairo conference, which is scheduled for Sept. 5 to 13, are designed to urge countries to address population questions with renewed urgency.

The draft examines strategies for stabilizing the world's population, which is expected to reach 8.5 billion by the year 2025, up from 5.6 billion now, according to the 1994 report of the UN Population Fund, which was released Wednesday in London.

The draft document for the Cairo conference, which encompasses such topics as women's rights and teenage sexuality, was bound to be controversial in the socially conservative Islamic world.

Islamic radicals have begun using the conference to assail secular Arab governments, notably those of Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia and Saudi Arabia.

On Tuesday, Egypt's population minister, Maher Mahran, sought to calm Islamic fears by stressing that the draft document did not violate Islamic morality. But in its statement, Al Azhar said the document condoned extramarital sex and easy abortion.

## Change of Guard in Sri Lanka

Reuters

COLOMBO — The opposition leader, Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga, who has promised to hold unconditional talks to end Sri Lanka's civil war, was poised Thursday to become prime minister, 17 years after her mother left that office.

President Dingiri Banda Wijetunga invited her People's Alliance to form a government after it defeated the ruling United National Party in general elections Tuesday. A presidential spokesman said the new government would be sworn in on Friday. The new Parliament will be convened Aug. 25, he said.

Mrs. Kumaratunga said before the election that one of her priorities would be to end the war with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, who are fighting for a separate state for minority Tamils in the north and east.

[The Tamil Tigers welcomed the new government and said they were ready to open peace

talks, Agence France-Press reported from Colombo. "We are very, very willing and pleased to talk to Chandrika and have a negotiated settlement," Anton Raja, a London-based spokesman for the separatist group, said in an interview with BBC radio. He said the question of the Tigers laying down arms would have to be discussed at the negotiating table.]

Mrs. Kumaratunga is untried on the national political scene.

In 1959, when she was 14, her father, Prime Minister Solomon Dias Bandaranaike, was assassinated by a Buddhist monk allegedly connected with a company the prime minister had decided to nationalize.

A few weeks later, her mother, Sirimavo Bandaranaike, became the first woman in the world to be elected a national leader. Mrs. Bandaranaike served as prime minister twice: 1960-65 and 1970-77.

## RWANDA: Pledge to Cooperate

Continued from Page 1

vance of the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front.

The Front is now in control of the country, from which millions of people have fled. It says it will not exact revenge for the Hutu slaughter of at least half a million people, mostly Tutsi, beginning in April.

Mr. Twagiramungu, himself a Hutu, heads a government approved by the Front.

The French will hand over surveillance of the zone to mainly African soldiers of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda.

On Wednesday, about 130 French soldiers left the town of Gikongoro in the zone, and control of about one-third of the area was transferred to Ghanaian UN peacekeepers. But Rwandans in the zone, in the southwest of their country, fear that the African force will not be able to guarantee their safety.

Some 2.4 million Rwandans live in the area, including up to 800,000 who fled there from elsewhere in the country during the civil war.

Mr. Twagiramungu said the

zone had not enjoyed safety under the French presence. He said the Hutu militia "has continued to kill and terrorize the population."

"Factories, schools and hospitals have been looted and destroyed, and the people continue to flee," he said.

Mr. Twagiramungu said his main priority was to encourage people to return home so he could begin the task of rebuilding. But he admitted that it was proving a hard task, despite visits to the zone by three of his ministers on Tuesday and Thursday to persuade Hutu that they would be safe.

Thousands of Hutu are already leaving and heading into eastern Zaire. On Thursday, the UN Rwanda Emergency Office reported further movements and said that up to a quarter of the population had left some regions.

Aid officials fear that panic could bring an exodus like that in which 1 million Rwandans flooded into the Zairian border town of Goma last month. Most are still there, despite appalling conditions. Diseases have killed 27,000 of them.

## TERROR: Arafat Pledge

Continued from Page 1

Iranian state radio. Hamas warned Mr. Arafat against disarming its militants. "If the disarmament of Hamas members is aimed at stopping anti-Zionist operations, the people of Palestine will fight against autonomy just as they fought against the occupation," said a Hamas spokesman, Ibrahim Ghoshe, speaking from Amman, Jordan.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel said Thursday that the Palestinian authority had yet to do its utmost to prevent attacks on Israelis.

"We know the Palestinians are still not working as energetically as we would expect from them to preserve law and public order in Gaza and Jericho," Mr. Rabin said on Israel Radio.

Israeli Army radio quoted Mr. Arafat as telling the legislators that the Hamas activists who carried out a fatal attack Sunday were like Baruch Goldstein, the Jewish settler who massacred 29 Palestinians in a Hebron mosque on Feb. 25.

Mr. Arafat was also quoted as saying that Israel had offered to release all Palestinian security prisoners in exchange for a general amnesty for Palestinians who collaborated with Israel in the past. Mr. Arafat was considering the offer, the radio said.

Earlier Thursday, Mr. Peres and Mr. Shabath, meeting in Alexandria, said that education and cultural affairs would be turned over to the Palestinians on Aug. 29.

The transfer will be the first extension of self-rule outside Gaza and Jericho. Israel and the PLO agreed to limited autonomy for Gaza and Jericho in their accord signed in May in Cairo. (AFP, AP, Reuters)

## Seoul Intensifies Crackdowns

Beleaguered Students Perceive Police State Mentality

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

SEOUL — Kim Young Don, a 23-year-old senior at Sogang University, spent last weekend at a "pan-national" rally with thousands of other students, calling for reunification of the Korean Peninsula and the expulsion of U.S. troops from South Korea.

The police tried to break up the rally and clashed with students armed with sticks and stones. About 200 people were injured. Finally the police dispersed the crowd by pouring tear gas fluid on them from helicopters.

[South Korean police officers on Thursday formally charged 193 of the demonstrators with breaking national security legislation, Agence France-Press reported from Seoul.]

"We do not think of the government as a democratic government," Mr. Kim said. "If it were a real democratic government, people could come out with different views."

The student, a mass communications major, said the police were looking for him because he recently wrote an article praising the late North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung. Such an act is illegal in South Korea.

There is not a lot of sympathy in South Korea for such views on Kim Il Sung. But some critics are beginning to question whether South Korea should be pursuing students for expressing their opinions.

The crackdowns, which have intensified since the North Korean president's death last month, come as prospects are growing for an improvement in relations between the two Koreas. One sign was the agreement reached last weekend between the United States and North Korea on Pyongyang's suspected nuclear weapons program.

On the same day the demonstrators were gassed by helicopter for espousing reunification, President Kim Young Sam proclaimed in a speech that "the Korean people can no longer live divided forever." He offered aid to North Korea if it would change its ways.

The South has triumphed in the economic contest with the Communist North. But instead of basking in its victory, some critics say, the South remains locked in a Cold War rivalry that compels it to act like a police state, harming its reputation abroad.

The South Korean government maintains that the students and other dissidents are being directed by North Korea to destabilize the South and often initiate violence. Monday, radicals in Kwangju, a city in the southwest, bombed a police station.

South Korea has a long tradition of violent protests by students, and the spraying of tear gas is almost a political rite of passage.

"Many of the good officials in our government have been demonstrators," said Koo Bon Tae, assistant minister of the National Unification Board.

The protests have helped bring about democratic changes in South Korea. By all accounts, since the election a year and a half ago of Kim Young Sam, the first civilian president in more than three decades, the student movement has lost some of its vigor.

Some say it is surprising that President Kim, who was himself a dissident fighting the military dictatorships that once ruled South Korea, should be so harsh on the students. Some analysts here say it is simply politics. Conservatives who revile North Korea and Kim Il Sung form the base of support for President Kim.

little guidance in with its dose of diversion. Players are required to attend weekly workshops on everything from goal planning to sexually transmitted diseases.

The local Midnight Basketball program gets by on a \$40,000 grant from Prince Georges County and what it can scrape up in corporate sponsorships. Karen Standifer, dwarfed by the young men to whom she handed trophies and certificates Tuesday night, said the league would continue, with or without crime-bill dollars.

But with those dollars, she said, "we could offer our young men so much more."

## MIDNIGHT: Republicans Attack Popular Program

Continued from Page 1

young people off the streets and into something productive during those dangerous hours.

Mr. Standifer died in 1992, but his idea grew. Now, there are Midnight Basketball leagues in 50 cities across the country and in Puerto Rico. About 900,000 youths participate, according to Karen Standifer, his daughter-in-law.

Stan Hebert, national director of Midnight Basketball Inc., said money in the crime bill would go toward establishing nighttime basketball leagues in more cities. Finance expansion of existing leagues, many of which have more people inter-

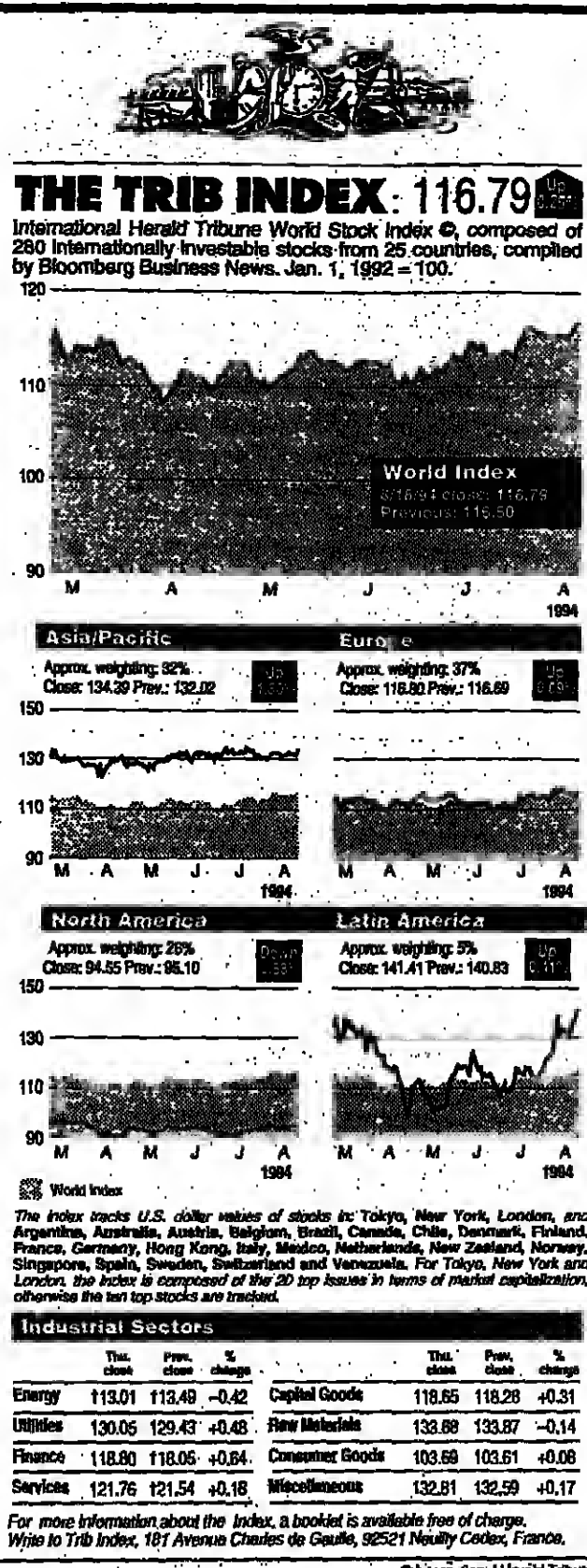
ested in playing than funds can support, and pay for uniforms, security, gym rental and educational programs.

The police chief of Prince Georges County, David B. Mitchell, who attended Tuesday night's finals along with Representative Steny Hoyer, Democrat of Maryland, defends the program.

"The first year it was implemented in Glenarden, in 1986, it reduced crime," he said. "I can tell you this much. If it were not for Midnight Basketball, we would have greater violence."

The program is designed to do more than sweep young people off the streets. It sneaks a





## India Pledges Reform

### Currency Rules On Verge of Shift

By Kevin Murphy  
International Herald Tribune

**NEW DELHI**—Marking an important step in its ambitious economic reform program, India will complete a pledge to make the rupee fully convertible for most noninvestment transactions in the next few days, Finance Minister Manmohan Singh said Thursday.

"We promised we would make the currency convertible on current accounts, and we are about to do it," Mr. Singh said. He parried growing criticism that India's economic metamorphosis has lost momentum. "We will declare it formally in the next few days," he said.

The policy shift removes the final restrictions on foreign exchange transactions for trade, travel and consumer purchases, but leaves intact a system where government approval is required for remittance of investments and large-scale capital flows.

"In two years' time, if our fiscal system responds well, then we will move in stages toward full capital convertibility," said Mr. Singh, who has steered India's economy from near bankruptcy to one where its currency has now become too strong for its own good.

Three years after economic crisis prompted Mr. Singh and Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao's Congress Party to restructure a heavily regulated economy with strong socialist overtones.

Moves to lower tariffs and taxes, reform antiquated banking and financial systems, privatize parts of India's massive public sector and dismantle the "permit raj" system for private business that interfered in nearly every aspect of industry, have prompted Mr. Singh to predict

See INDIA, Page 11

## Yo Ho Ho and a Prince Hit

### U.S. Says China Is Vast Nest of CD Pirates

By Philip Shenon  
New York Times Service

**SUZHOU, China**—There is no telephone listing for the Suzhou Polydisk Factory. Visitors at the gate of the modern plant—sheathed in blue reflecting glass and rose marble—are met by an unsmiling guard who asks them to leave. Now.

"No photographs!" he says angrily, not far from a billboard quoting China's supreme leader, Deng Xiaoping: "Science and technology are the No. 1 productive force."

According to investigators working for American recording companies, the Suzhou factory's owners are among the biggest pirates of compact disks in Asia.

The United States estimates that Chinese piracy of copyrighted American property has cost its companies and performing artists about \$1 billion yearly.

Little more than two months after President Bill Clinton renewed special trading privileges for China, his administration is threatening to impose sanctions unless China closes 26 compact-disk

See PIRACY, Page 11

## Beijing Unit to Study 'Invisible' Assets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BEIJING**—China has established a national agency to evaluate what it called "invisible" assets such as the market value of patents, trademarks and copyrights, the China Daily said Thursday.

The Liancheng Assets Investment Firm, formed by the Patent Office of China, began operations Wednesday as the country's leading authority on calculating the value of technology, business credit, franchise rights, leasing rights and other types of so-called invisible assets.

Evaluation of such assets had been the responsibility of local offices, which lacked the ability to provide national assessments.

The Liancheng director, Liu Wutang, said his agency would handle all major evaluation work across the country.

The lack of protection afforded to these invisible assets has resulted in losses of more than 500 billion yuan (\$58 billion), the newspaper said.

Beijing is engaged in a bitter dispute over protection of intellectual property rights with the United States, which has taken a first step toward imposing sanctions.

In recent weeks China has tried to show that it is doing something to curb the pirates. (Bloomberg, APX)

## Even Banks Abandon Bonds

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

**PARIS**—Banks played a major role in trying to stabilize bond prices early this year, buying securities when everyone else was selling, but even they appear to have withdrawn from the market after having suffered large losses, the Bank for International Settlements reported Thursday.

The Basel-based institution, which monitors international banking and financial market developments, credits the banks for helping to steady the dollar by shifting deposits to the United States. This activity was heavy during the first three months of the year and appears to have continued during the second quarter.

Preliminary data for the second quarter, the BIS said in its analysis of first-quarter activity, indicate that "banks appear to have been considerably less active as counterparties to invest-

mentors' sales of securities than they had been in the first quarter.

"Indeed, second-quarter data for some countries show net domestic securities sales by banks."

However, given developments in the currency markets, the BIS estimates that "cross-border net banking flows were probably large in the second quarter."

Although the dollar dropped 8 percent against the yen in the first quarter, the fall presumably would have been bigger if Japanese banks had not exported a record \$77.5 billion during the period. That amount was "nearly equivalent to the sum of the surplus on current account and of net inflows of portfolio, direct investment and other capital."

The bulk of this outflow reflected a \$59.1 billion repayment of loans by banks in Japan and \$18.4 billion represented "large-scale rede-

positing abroad of the country's foreign exchange inflows."

Banks in Japan increased their lending to U.S. banks by \$13.4 billion "thus contributing to the financing of the external imbalance between the two countries," the BIS noted.

To all U.S. banks imported \$34.8 billion during the first quarter. "The inflows reflected not only banks' purchases of U.S. securities sold by international investors, but also the redepositing of foreign exchange reserves held by certain foreign authorities," the report said.

In the second quarter, the dollar fell another 2.3 percent against the yen.

The dollar's fall against the Deutsche mark totaled 10.3 percent, and the bulk of this—6.8 percent—occurred in the second quarter.

While the report does not estimate the amount of bonds that banks bought in the first

See BANKS, Page 10

## Bundesbank Holds Back On Rate Action

By Brandon Mitehener  
International Herald Tribune

**FRANKFURT**—The Bundesbank on Thursday left German monetary policy on hold for at least another two weeks, although it had several plausible reasons to ouster the country's interest rates lower.

The central bank left its key discount unchanged at 4.5 percent and its Lombard rate at 6 percent, dashing hopes of quick economic stimulus. It also surprised many analysts by setting its securities repurchase rate at 4.85 percent for another two weeks as well.

The discount rate sets the floor on short-term rates, while the Lombard rate is effectively the ceiling. The market-sensitive repo rate, which is usually determined by auction, has been locked at 4.85 percent for four weeks.

European stocks and bonds and the dollar fell in the wake of the Bundesbank announcement, which came amid indications the central bank might otherwise have used to justify a change in rates. The Bundesbank last cut its discount and Lombard rates May 13.

Economists said a recent

slowdown in inflation and in inflationary money supply growth were apparently not enough to command the Bundesbank's immediate attention.

"They're under no great pressure to do anything, so they did something that keeps their options open," said Richard Reid, senior economist in Germany with UBS Phillips & Drew.

"I think they'll wait for more inflation figures and data on the economy" before considering another easing, agreed Stefan Schneider, an economist with S.G. Warburg in Frankfurt. "Markets are extremely volatile, and the Bundesbank is probably doing well to play a steady course."

Despite its stand-pat stance, the Bundesbank was undoubtedly encouraged by another decline in its principal barometer of inflation, M-3 money supply growth, to 9.9 percent in July from 11.4 percent in June and 13.4 percent in May. It was the first time the seasonally adjusted figure had been in single digits since December. M-3 includes cash in circulation, sight deposits, time deposits under

See RATES, Page 10

## Volkswagen Narrows Loss on Higher Sales

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**WOLFSBURG, Germany**—Volkswagen AG, Europe's largest automaker, said Thursday it had returned to profitability in the second quarter and had reported a sharply narrower loss for the first half of the year as sales improved.

The company said it earned 133 million Deutsche marks (\$86 million) in the three months. For the first six months of 1994, VW lost 209 million DM, compared with a loss of 1.6 billion DM in the same period a year earlier.

Sales in the first half rose to 40.88 billion DM from 38.41 billion DM, boosted by rising overseas demand, while domestic demand began to recover from last year's downturn.

Sales in France, Denmark and Spain got a boost from government incentive programs to dispose of old cars and purchase new ones. In the United States, sales more than doubled to 56,570 units.

The better-than-expected improvement reflects a recovery in Europe's auto market, which shrank 15 percent last year. Although VW continues to forecast a breakeven result in the group for 1994, analysts said the group's profit figure could reach between 300 million and 340 million DM. They cite the company's aggressive cost-cutting measures as well as a pick up in demand for cars as the key factors behind the group's huge swing out of losses this year.

Keith Ashworth-Lord, an analyst at Daiwa Institute in London, said, "There are still a number of questions over the company, although it's probably the best recovery stock in the industry."

Volkswagen share prices ended at 508.50 DM, down from 513.00 on Wednesday. (AP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

## WALL STREET WATCH

### What is Synergy Worth?

By Floyd Norris  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK**—If a company agrees to buy something for 60 percent more than its market value, does that make its stock worth more or less than it was before? In the case of American Home Products, the answer is more.

Its successful bear hug of American Cyanamid will cost it \$9.7 billion in cash, or \$3.6 billion more than American Cyanamid was worth before American Home Products made its intentions known on Aug. 2.

As it happens, that premium amounts to 20 percent of the market value of American Home Products' stock before the takeover bid was initiated. If investors thought that they had fairly valued both companies before the deal, logic would indicate that American Home Products' stock should plunge by about that percentage.

But nothing of the kind has happened. Wall Street has pronounced this deal a good one for American Home Products. The company's shares closed at \$58.875 on the New York Stock Exchange on Thursday, down 37.5 cents on the day but up \$1.575 since American Home Products' first bid for American Cyanamid.

Nor was American Cyanamid's stock ridiculously depressed before the deal. It had risen 31 percent since the end of 1993—partly because of leaks that a deal was in the works—and was approaching the company's previous record price of nearly \$67 a share, set in 1991.

That American Home Products' stock could rise after the company paid a big premium is a tribute to the willingness of investors

to again believe in synergy, as well as to the fact that American Home Products was hardly trading at a premium before the deal.

The company has been criticized on Wall Street for ineffective research in its effort to find new drugs. Its stock is now trading at 12 times earnings of the last 12 months, a modest multiple that reflects doubt on Wall Street about the company's growth prospects.

"We believe there will be significant synergies," John R. Stafford, the chairman and chief executive of American Home Products, said. He pointed to combined research efforts, which he said might accomplish the same results with less spending, and to savings from combining marketing operations.

The immediate effect of this deal, with its heavy interest charges, will be to dilute American Home Products' earnings. But Kristine Bryan, who follows the company for S.G. Warburg, said that even without synergy, the company would see its earnings per share recover to last year's levels by 1996, adding that this could happen as early as next year if there were savings in marketing costs.

Wall Street will soon turn to other deals, happy with its profits from this one—a good deal for takeover speculators because American Home Products was somehow persuaded to raise its bid to \$101 a share, from \$95 a share, despite an absence of other bidders. The last price is more than double what the shares fetched only three months ago.

But for shareholders of American Home Products, happiness will come only if this proves to be a case where American Cyanamid was grossly undervalued before the bid appeared. If that is to be the case, some of its coming products will have to be big hits.

## U.S. Trade Gap Narrowed in June

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**WASHINGTON**—The U.S. trade deficit narrowed for the first time in three months in June, edging down to \$9.37 billion from a revised \$9.52 billion in May, the government said Thursday.

Exports rose 3.6 percent, or \$2 billion, to a record \$58.17 billion, led by sales of aircraft, telecommunications and com-

puter equipment. Imports grew 2.8 percent, or \$1.86 billion, to \$67.54 billion.

Most of the import gain reflected rising oil prices, but added Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown, "the volume of oil imports also increased to its highest level ever."

"Strong growth of imports of capital goods suggests that the capacity is expanding, and the continuing increases in exports in spite of sluggish growth abroad suggests that U.S. competitiveness is strong," Mr. Brown said.

The trade deficit in goods with Japan was the largest since

March, an unsettling development as the Sept. 30 deadline approaches for possible punitive U.S. trade sanctions against Tokyo. The deficits with the European Union and China also grew in June.

The strong June export figure, along with recent increases in retail sales and retail inventories, suggests that the government may need to revise upward its estimate of economic growth in the second quarter, said Robert Dederick, chief economist at Northern Trust Co.

At the current pace, the 1994 trade deficit is on target to surge to about \$141 billion, the largest since 1987, a Commerce Department analyst said.

The merchandise trade deficit with China widened to \$2.46 billion during June from \$2.22 billion in May as imports climbed 16 percent to a record high.

The trade deficit with the European Union widened to \$1.32 billion in June from \$988 million in May. Although the economies of Western Europe are recovering from recession, traffic in U.S.-made goods declined in June.

## What's in a Name? Not \$11.5 Billion, Reports Lloyd's

Bloomberg Business News

**LONDON**—Lloyd's of London is looking for £11.5 billion of underwriting capacity for 1995, but the so-called names who have to supply the funds say they do not expect more than £10.3 billion to be available.

"I'll be gobsmacked if names' capacity is £10.3 billion (\$16 billion)," said Chris Hitchings, insurance analyst at UBS Ltd.

Mr. Brown added that managing agents for Lloyd's insurance syndicates were talking to merchant banks.

Alistair Kelsey of the corporate membership unit at Lloyd's said there may be an additional £100 million to £200 million from corporate investors this year.

**HELLENIC REPUBLIC**  
**MINISTRY OF TOURISM**

**INVITATION TO SHOW INTEREST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CASINO AND MARINA ENTERPRISES IN THE LAND AND SEA AREA OF PHILSIVOS, ATTIKI**

(Ministerial Decision 1364/1994  
Government Gazette 6158/1994)

Interested parties are hereby invited to take delivery of the particulars of a competition for the award to the highest bidder of the development of the sea and land areas of Philsivos, Attiki, as those are defined in the joint ministerial decision of the Ministers of Tourism and of Environment, Planning and Public Works (Joint Ministerial Decision 1363/1994, Government Gazette 6274/1994).

The development of the following installations and buildings is permitted in the land area, in accordance with the site construction terms laid down by the joint ministerial decision:

- Construction of marina management offices and marina support premises.
- A 4000-seat conference centre.
- A luxury hotel with a maximum capacity of 300 beds.
- A casino with a total floor area of 18,000 square meters.
- Open-air car parks to international specifications.
- Landscaping of the surrounding gardens and other ornamental work.

In the sea area, the award will provide for completion of the work already in progress and the construction and operation of the marina to international specifications.

The competition will be conducted under the terms and conditions laid down by decision of the Minister of Tourism no. 920/1994 (Government Gazette 4228), in conjunction with Law 2206/94, Article 57 of Law 2224/94, and Law 2160/1993, Article 30ffs, as those have been supplemented by decision no. 1364/1994 of the minister of Tourism and Joint Ministerial Decision no. 1363/1994.

Investors wishing to take part in the competition may obtain the necessary details as of the date of publication of the present notice in the Press, from the following address:

**MINISTRY OF TOURISM**  
**SECRETARIAT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION FOR THE CONCESSION OF CASINO LICENSES TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS**  
2 Amerikis St. Tel.: 3221239 - Fax: 3232605  
5th floor, offices 517-518  
105 44 Athens, Greece.



## MARKET DIARY

## Tumbling Bonds Force Stocks Down

NEW YORK — Stocks followed bonds lower Thursday after a regional economic report reignited inflation fears.

Even technology stocks, which had been buoyant after a sharp runup in International Business Machines, lost steam. The Dow Jones industrial average

term interest rates Tuesday would not be enough to curb inflation and that the central bank would have to tighten credit again, possibly as soon as September.

Cyclical stocks and those dependent on lower interest rates fell, including General Motors, which lost 1 to 50, and Ford, which fell 1/2 to 29 1/2.

Among individual issues, IBM rose 1/4 to 66 1/2 in active trading after Merrill Lynch raised its earnings estimate for the company's third quarter.

Coca-Cola rose 1/4 to 47 1/2 after the investor Warren Buffett disclosed Wednesday he had bought 4.9 million more shares of the company, raising his stake to 7.75 percent.

Lotus Development plunged 4 1/2 to 41 1/2 after an analyst at Adams, Harkness & Hill cut its earnings estimate for the software maker.

Mylan Labs jumped 2 1/2 to 26 1/2 on a buy recommendation from Kidder Peabody.

LM Erickson's American depositary receipts rose 2 1/2 to 54 after the company reported strong earnings for the first half. (AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

## RATES: Bundesbank Sits Still

Continued from Page 9  
four years and most savings accounts.

The main reason for July's deceleration in money supply growth, the Bundesbank noted with evident pleasure, was "surging monetary capital formation," a move into the kind of long-term investments that do not fuel inflation.

Many economists have argued that the Bundesbank's im-

position of relatively high short-term interest rates following German unification backfired by encouraging a shift from long-term investments to shorter-term instruments, which are counted in M-3 and are thought to fuel inflation.

The Bundesbank singled out that phenomenon as a new subject for its preventive monetary medicine in April and had been waiting for signs that its efforts would have the desired effect.

On Wednesday, the Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung quoted an unidentified central

bank governor as saying Germany's parliamentary elections on Oct. 16 might indirectly encourage the Bundesbank to cut interest rates sooner than it otherwise would have.

"We can't cut interest rates two or three weeks before the elections, because that could leave the impression we favor a certain political camp," he was quoted as saying.

**Dollar Under Pressure**

The dollar fell more than a yen Thursday New York after the United States reported its widest trade deficit with Japan since March, raising concern that Japanese exporters would sell dollars, Bloomberg Business News reported.

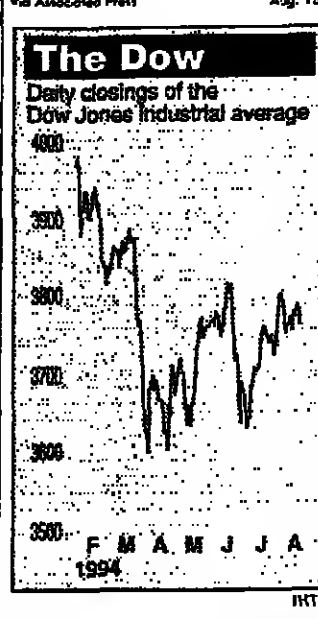
Concern about the deficit grew when Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown called the trade gap "way too high."

The dollar ended at 98.95 yen, down from 100.14 yen Wednesday, and at 1.37 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5516 DM. It also fell to 5.3000 French francs from 5.3275 and to 1.2965 Swiss francs from 1.3035. The British pound rose to \$1.5492 from \$1.5415.

position of relatively high short-term interest rates following German unification backfired by encouraging a shift from long-term investments to shorter-term instruments, which are counted in M-3 and are thought to fuel inflation.

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On Wednesday, the Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung quoted an unidentified central



NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5714.40	5714.40	5714.40	-11.85
Trans	1010.10	1010.10	1010.10	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Trans	1010.10	1010.10	1010.10	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Trans	1010.10	1010.10	1010.10	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	187.12	-1.25

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	568.54	568.54	-1.24
Trans	100.14	100.14	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Trans	100.14	100.14	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Trans	100.14	100.14	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	-1.25

NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	568.54	568.54	-1.24
Trans	100.14	100.14	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Trans	100.14	100.14	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Trans	100.14	100.14	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	-1.25

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	568.54	568.54	-1.24
Trans	100.14	100.14	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Trans	100.14	100.14	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Trans	100.14	100.14	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	-1.25

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5714.40	5714.40	5714.40	-11.85
Trans	1010.10	1010.10	1010.10	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Trans	1010.10	1010.10	1010.10	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Trans	1010.10	1010.10	1010.10	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	187.12	-1.25

NYSE Diary

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	568.54	568.54	-1.24
Trans	100.14	100.14	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Trans	100.14	100.14	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Trans	100.14	100.14	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	-1.25

AMEX Diary

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	568.54	568.54	-1.24
Trans	100.14	100.14	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Trans	100.14	100.14	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Trans	100.14	100.14	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	-1.25

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum	1.644	1.644
Crude oil	21.00	21.00
Gold	380.00	380.00
Silver	5.15	5.15
Wheat	1.15	1.15
Corn	1.15	1.15
Soybeans	1.15	1.15
Cotton	1.15	1.15
Wool	1.15	1.15
Rubber	1.15	1.15
Natural Gas	1.15	1.15

Industrials

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	568.54	568.54	-1.24
Trans	100.14	100.14	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Trans	100.14	100.14	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Trans	100.14	100.14	-1.25
Com	187.12	187.12	-1.25
Indus	187.12	187.12	-1.25

U.S. FUTURES

Contract	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Wheat	1.15	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Corn	1.15	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Soybeans	1.15	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Cotton	1.15	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Wool	1.15	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Rubber	1.15	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Natural Gas	1.15	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Crude oil	21.00	21.00	21.00	-0.01
Gold	380.00	380.00	380.00	-0.01
Silver	5.15	5.15	5.15	-0.01

U.S. FUTURES

Contract	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Wheat	1.15	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Corn	1.15	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Soybeans	1.15	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Cotton	1.15	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Wool	1.15	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Rubber	1.15	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Natural Gas	1.15	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Crude oil	21.00	21.00	21.00	-0.01
Gold	380.00	380.00	380.00	-0.01
Silver	5.15	5.15	5.15	-0.01

U.S. FUTURES

Contract	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Wheat	1.15	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Corn	1.15	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Soybeans	1.15	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Cotton	1.15	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Wool	1.15	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Rubber	1.15	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Natural Gas	1.15	1.15	1.15	-0.01
Crude oil	21.00	21.00	21.00	-0.01
Gold	380.00	380.00	380.00	-0.01
Silver	5.15	5.15	5.15	-0.01

U.S. FUTURES

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# NYSE

Thursday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
IBM Corp.	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50	1,200,000
Microsoft Corp.	65.00	64.00	64.50	64.50	800,000
Apple Computer Inc.	45.00	44.00	44.50	44.50	600,000
Oracle Corp.	35.00	34.00	34.50	34.50	400,000
Sun Microsystems Inc.	25.00	24.00	24.50	24.50	300,000
Novell Inc.	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	200,000
Lotus Development Corp.	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	100,000
Intuit Inc.	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	50,000
Visa U.S.A. Inc.	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	30,000
MasterCard Inc.	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	20,000
Discover Bank	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	10,000
Amex. Co.	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	5,000
WorldCom Inc.	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	3,000
Verizon Communications Inc.	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	2,000
AT&T Worldnet Services Inc.	0.50	0.25	0.35	0.35	1,000
Time Warner Entertainment Co. LP	0.25	0.10	0.15	0.15	500
Turner Broadcasting System Inc.	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.07	200
Home Depot Inc.	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03	100
Walmart Stores Inc.	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	50
Target Stores Inc.	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	20
Kmart Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10
Walgreens Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5
CVS Pharmacy Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
Wal-Mart Supercenters Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
Sam's Club Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Kroger Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Albert Heijn Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Carrefour Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart de Mexico Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Canada Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Australia Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart India Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Japan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart South Africa Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Brazil Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Argentina Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chile Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Colombia Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Ecuador Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart El Salvador Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Guatemala Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Honduras Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Nicaragua Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Panama Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Peru Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Uruguay Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Venezuela Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Mexico City Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Monterrey Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Guadalajara Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tijuana Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Cancun Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Puerto Vallarta Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Acapulco Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Mazatlan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Hermosillo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Culiacan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Durango Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Coahuila Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chihuahua Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Sonora Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Baja California Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Baja Sur Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Yucatan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Quintana Roo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Oaxaca Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Puebla Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tlaxcala Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Hidalgo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Mexico State Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Morelos Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Guerrero Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Oaxaca Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chiapas Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tabasco Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Campeche Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Yucatan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Quintana Roo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Oaxaca Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chiapas Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tabasco Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Campeche Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Yucatan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Quintana Roo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Oaxaca Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chiapas Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tabasco Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Campeche Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Yucatan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Quintana Roo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Oaxaca Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chiapas Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tabasco Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Campeche Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Yucatan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Quintana Roo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Oaxaca Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chiapas Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tabasco Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Campeche Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Yucatan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Quintana Roo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Oaxaca Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chiapas Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tabasco Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Campeche Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Yucatan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Quintana Roo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Oaxaca Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chiapas Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tabasco Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Campeche Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Yucatan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Quintana Roo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Oaxaca Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chiapas Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tabasco Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Campeche Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Yucatan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Quintana Roo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Oaxaca Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chiapas Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tabasco Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Campeche Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Yucatan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Quintana Roo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Oaxaca Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chiapas Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tabasco Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Campeche Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Yucatan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Quintana Roo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Oaxaca Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chiapas Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tabasco Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Campeche Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Yucatan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Quintana Roo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Oaxaca Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chiapas Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tabasco Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Campeche Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Yucatan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Quintana Roo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Oaxaca Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chiapas Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tabasco Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Campeche Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Yucatan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Quintana Roo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Oaxaca Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chiapas Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tabasco Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Campeche Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Yucatan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Quintana Roo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Oaxaca Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chiapas Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tabasco Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Campeche Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Yucatan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Quintana Roo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Oaxaca Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chiapas Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tabasco Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Campeche Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Yucatan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Quintana Roo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Oaxaca Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chiapas Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tabasco Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Campeche Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Yucatan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Quintana Roo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Oaxaca Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chiapas Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tabasco Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Campeche Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Yucatan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Quintana Roo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Oaxaca Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chiapas Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tabasco Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Campeche Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Yucatan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Quintana Roo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Oaxaca Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chiapas Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tabasco Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Campeche Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Yucatan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
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Walmart Yucatan Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Quintana Roo Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Oaxaca Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Chiapas Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Tabasco Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Walmart Campeche Inc.	0.00				



## ASIA/PACIFIC

New Zealand  
Politician  
Depresses  
Stock Prices

Bloomberg Business News

WELLINGTON — New Zealand's stock market was pulled down Thursday by a leading opposition politician's remarks that financial markets were filled with ignorant yuppies and foreign investment was "fair-weather money."

Jim Anderson, head of the Alliance coalition that narrowly lost a key parliamentary by-election last week, also said the stock market was like a casino and had nothing to do with everyday life.

His remarks, because of his apparently growing popularity in the country, helped pull the New Zealand Stock Exchange 40-share index down 0.19 percent, to 2,097.38.

Finance Minister Bill Birch denounced his remarks, saying Mr. Anderson's "macho ramblings" showed a "reckless disregard for the welfare of ordinary New Zealanders and a youth spent watching too many John Wayne movies."

In an interview with local newspapers, Mr. Anderson said he would not be concerned if foreign investors — who own about 40 percent of the country's stocks — left.

"New Zealanders have to know this is fair-weather money and it's speculative," he said. "As soon as it suits that money to leave, it will. You don't build a long-term future for your country on that money."

"Let me just say to those yuppies in the markets, what they don't know about politics and the economy would fill the Encyclopedia Britannica 10 times over."

Mr. Anderson also said unemployment and stagnating wages, not central bank policies, had caused the country's low inflation.

The government announced that New Zealand's unemployment rate fell to a four-year low of 8.4 percent in the second quarter from 9.0 percent in the previous quarter.

Economists, who had expected the rate to fall only to about 8.8 percent, pointed out that the participation rate, which measures the number of people in the work force and those actively seeking work, was down slightly.

## A Murdoch, 22, Is Heir-Apparent

The Associated Press

SYDNEY — Rupert Murdoch on Thursday named his son, Lachlan Murdoch, as general manager of Queensland Newspapers, a move analysts said made the younger Murdoch the apparent choice to head News Corp.

The 22-year-old son of News Corp.'s chairman and chief executive will take over at Queensland on Monday, said Ken Cowley, head of News Corp.'s Australian operations.

When he was 22 in 1953, Rupert Murdoch took over a now-defunct tabloid in Adelaide, The News. The company he now runs is a 16 billion Australian dollar

(\$12 billion) empire that spans the globe and includes newspapers, book publishing, satellite television and film studios.

"It is definite succession planning," a media analyst said. "Rupert Murdoch has said he has a desire to leave a legacy for his family. That legacy would be one of the most powerful communications companies in the world."

Another analyst said Mr. Murdoch was testing his son in newspapers before giving him a larger responsibility in the worldwide communications business.

News Corp. is expected to post full-year profit of more than 1.2 billion dol-

lars, after earnings of 991.6 million dollars in the nine months ended March 31.

Mr. Murdoch has repeatedly stated his desire for his family to retain control of News Corp. Last year he proposed introducing shares with extra voting rights that would have allowed him to pursue expansion plans without diluting voting control.

But that proposal was opposed by major institutional shareholders and was finally withdrawn.

Lachlan Murdoch, a recent graduate of Princeton University, is the second of three children of Rupert Murdoch and his second wife, Anna.

Sony Says  
Strong Yen  
Cut Profit

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Sony Corp. on Thursday blamed the strong yen for a 39 percent fall in group pretax profit in the three months ended June 30. The company continued to show optimism, however, that profit and sales for the year ending in March 1995 would rise.

The consumer electronics and entertainment conglomerate posted group pretax profit for the period of 23.53 billion yen (\$235 million), down from 38.6 billion yen in the comparable period last year. Sales rose 4.3 percent, to 864.5 billion yen.

Nearly 75 percent of Sony's sales are overseas in dollars, and revenue must be converted back to yen. Thus a fall in the value of the dollar cuts profit.

"Our profit would have been 43 billion yen more if it wasn't for the yen," said Tsunao Hashimoto, Sony's executive deputy president. He said the company was also hit by weaker European currencies, especially the British pound.

The dollar was worth around 103 yen in the first quarter of this year, down from 110 yen in the first quarter of 1993. Today, a dollar buys around 100 yen.

Mr. Hashimoto said the company saw no need to alter its forecast for the year. Sony said in June that it expected group pretax profit to come to 125 billion yen, up 22 percent on the year, while sales will rise 7 percent, to 3.99 trillion yen.

First-quarter sales rose in all areas of Sony's business except videocassette recorders. Sales in Japan were up 3.9 percent to 244.38 billion yen, while overseas sales rose 4.5 percent. Income from the music business rose. Revenue from movies fell 4.3 percent.

## 'Premium' Imports Lower Japan's Beer Prices

By T.R. Reid

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The vending machine outside the Masumoto Liquor Store in Tokyo's Shibuya section is a microcosm of the revolutionary changes brewing in Japan's beer market.

Like tens of thousands of other machines all over Japan this vending machine sells beer, wine, sake and whiskey in various cans and bottles.

But what is revolutionary is that price competition has broken out among the different brands of beer in the machine.

Some Japanese brands still cost \$2.30 for a standard 12-ounce can, and some "premium" brands cost \$2.40. Mean-

while, there's a bargain brand: a can of Budweiser, which sells for less than \$1 in the United States, is \$2.20.

Like many other products in Japan these days, beer has been swept up in a bargain boom, triggered by low-priced imports sold at new discount stores.

For decades, the beer business here was marked by gentle competition among the big brewers: Kirin, Asahi, Sapporo and Suntory. Every bottle of every brand cost the same, and nobody ever cut prices.

All four big brewers raised their prices in lockstep this spring when the federal liquor tax went up.

One of the changes sweeping

Japan these days has been a so-called price revolution. Japanese consumers have become price-conscious, and manufacturers ignore this at their peril.

The brewers learned fast. Faced with a price increase on domestic beer, major retailers and even small liquor stores began pushing cheaper imports.

Japan's biggest convenience-store chain, 7-Eleven, began selling Miller Ice beer from the United States at \$1.78 a can, an amount still considered a discount price in Japan.

The brands that Americans living here have considered "premium" beers — such as Miller, Heineken and Carlsberg — are the discount beers here.

This year should see the first significant growth in imports' share of Japan's beer market. Analysts say it should grow further as consumers come to think of Coors, Carlsberg and the like as the low-priced way to quench their thirst.

The biggest import success is Budweiser, which says it controls about 60 percent of Japan's foreign-beer market.

For the moment, the rush of low-priced imports has not

been a problem for Japan's domestic brewers. A record-setting heat wave hit the country this summer, and beer sales are breaking records. The big Japanese brewers are producing at capacity.

But when the temperature drops this fall, Japan's brewers will have to face the fact that they are suddenly competing against foreign brewers whose costs are much lower.

"The price increase that the four Japanese brewers imposed earlier this year is going to turn out to be a major marketing flop," Hiroshi Nakamura of the Distribution Economics Institute said.

■ **Tsingtao Profit Rises 63%**

China's Tsingtao Brewery said net profit rose 63 percent in the first six months because of increased productivity. Bloomberg Business News reported from Hong Kong.

Tsingtao reported profit of 112.1 million yuan (\$13 million), compared with 68.9 million yuan a year earlier, and said sales rose 5 percent, to 609.5 million yuan.

MIM Gets Atlas Stake  
After Three-Way Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — MIM Holdings Ltd. said Thursday it had taken an 11 percent stake in Atlas Corp., a U.S. gold mining company, after Atlas bought MIM's stake in a third company, Granges Inc. of Canada.

MIM said it bought shares and warrants valued at \$11 million at the request of Atlas. "They requested us to take up equity and we did," a MIM spokesman said.

Atlas recently acquired MIM's 37.4 percent share of Granges, and to partly fund that purchase it launched a \$50 million rights issue. Atlas is discussing a merger with Granges, Dakota Mining Co. and Hycroft Resources & Development Corp.

Atlas has a 19 percent stake in Dakota and owns 50.5 percent of Hycroft. A four-way merger would result in a well-financed and widely held intermediate-sized North American gold producer, Atlas said.

With the sale of the Granges stake, MIM's remaining major investment in Canada is an 8.65 percent stake in the Cominco Ltd. zinc mine in British Columbia.

(Knight-Ridder, AFX, Bloomberg)

## Asia Securities Reports Inquiry by Unnamed Investors

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Asia Securities International Ltd. said Thursday that unidentified investors were interested in buying control of the real estate, investment and securities company.

Asia Securities is controlled by Lippo Ltd. The managing director, Jesse Leung, said the board had been told of

inquiries from independent third parties interested in buying nearly 51 percent of the company's issued share capital.

At Asia Securities' current stock price, a stake of that size would be valued at 703.9 million Hong Kong dollars (\$91 million).

The announcement noted recent ru-

mors that a private company, Billboss Assets Ltd., had been trying to acquire control of Asia Securities. But Mr. Leung said the approach in question had not been from Billboss.

Shares in Asia Securities, which were trading at 2.13 dollars on Aug. 1, rose to close Wednesday at 2.48 dollars but lost 9 cents Thursday to 2.39 dollars.

## Taiwan Posts Strong Growth

Agence France-Presse

TAIPEI — Taiwan's economy grew 6.1 percent in the three months ended in June from the year-earlier quarter, officials said Thursday.

The rate surpassed previous forecasts. Economists attributed the strong growth to improvement in exports, private consumption and industrial production.

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Netherlands	Fl. 770	420	230
Norway	N.K. 3,500	1,900	1,050
Portugal	Esc. 47,000	25,000	14,000
Spain	Pes. 68,000	36,500	20,000
Sweden	Skr. 55,000	27,500	15,000
Switzerland	S.F. 3,100	1,700	900
United States	\$ 3,500	1,900	1,000
West Germany	S.M. 610	335	185
Rest of Europe as CEI	£ 485	255	145
CEI N. Africa, former	£ 830	345	190
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## THE LIBERATION OF PARIS

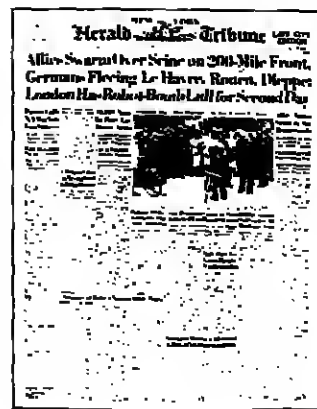
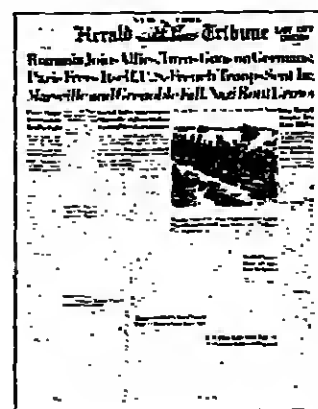
AUGUST 22-27  
1 9 4 4

Following the success of the Normandy landings in early June 1944, Allied troops continued fighting throughout the summer across the north of France, finally reaching the outskirts of Paris.

In the last days of August, as the Allies approached the city, the unnamed population of Paris — reinforced by a small number of armed resistance fighters — rose against the occupying German forces. In four days of street battles and general insurrection, Paris was liberated.

To commemorate these dramatic days, we will reproduce the six front pages from the New York Herald Tribune chronicling the week of August 22 through 27.

Events covered in that same extraordinary week include the liberation of Marseille, Grenoble, Le Havre and Rouen, plus an exclusive report following the liberation of Florence. You'll follow the reports day-by-day from the Herald Tribune's award-winning team of war correspondents.



Don't miss the International Herald Tribune's special commemorative series starting Monday, August 22nd.

**Herald Tribune**  
INTERNATIONAL







**AUG. 18, 1994**

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<p>The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (a) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (y) - yearly.</p> <p>1. <u>U.S. Govt. 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**Herald Tribune**

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Other Prices; \*\* - Preliminary figures; \*\*\* - Estimated figures; \*\*\*\* - Projections; \*\*\*\*\* - Interim figures



## SPORTS

# For Clown Prince, Last Hurrah at 74

## 51 Seasons of Baseball Burlesque

By Marc Fisher  
Washington Post Service

NEW BRITAIN, Connecticut — The Clown Prince of Baseball walks with a lumbering gait and a bit of a stoop. When he's hauling his ancient duffel bag, hand-stenciled with his name and title, he grimaces with every step.

But when he reaches the entrance to Beehive Field, he straightens up, sticks his face in the door and bellows: "Have no fear, Big Nose is here!"

The reception room of the New Britain Red Sox, a Class AA minor league team in the Boston organization, is empty. No one greets the Clown Prince on this August afternoon, three hours before a meaningless Eastern League matchup between the high-flying Bowie Baysox and the hapless home team, grumbling under the indignity of a six-game losing streak.

No matter. Max Patkin has been around long enough, half a century in the game, to know the rule: Never let a

"How do you do that?" ooe young intern asks.

The Clown Prince beams. Max Patkin is baseball's Willy Loman, a salesman who is known in every burg. He roams America's small towns, drawing a few hundred extra folks to rickety wooden ballparks where a few phenoms wait to be discovered by big-league scouts while most of the players scowl and fret, their diamond dreams already spoiled.

Patkin is largely unknown in big cities. But in places such as New Iberia, Louisiana, "where the mosquitoes were so big, they thought my ooe was a landing field," the Clown Prince is somebody. Well, somebody enough to sell some seats.

"Max does pretty good," says Gerry Berthiaume, the New Britain general manager. "Kids like him. Parents know him."

For \$2,000 a night, teams can buy baseball's final burlesque act, the last vestige of the coarse carnival that showmen like Bill Veech and Charlie Finley brought to the game. The end of the road is near. He used to do 100 dates a season. He's down to 45 and plans only the occasional spot show next year.

He has three teeth, ooe on top, two below. His ankles are so swollen that his right arch has collapsed. His knees are full of fluid, so bashed and bowed it's hard to tell the kneecaps from the lumps on the sides of his legs. And when he comes off the field after batting, Patkin sits wheezing on the bench, zoned out while he waits for his heart to recover from the trauma.

He's nearly bald. He has a ring of thin, gray hair, a bronzed pate and deep creases in his leathery face. He looks like Lyndon B. Johnson with half a pound of sliced turkey rolled up and slapped onto his face where his nose should be.

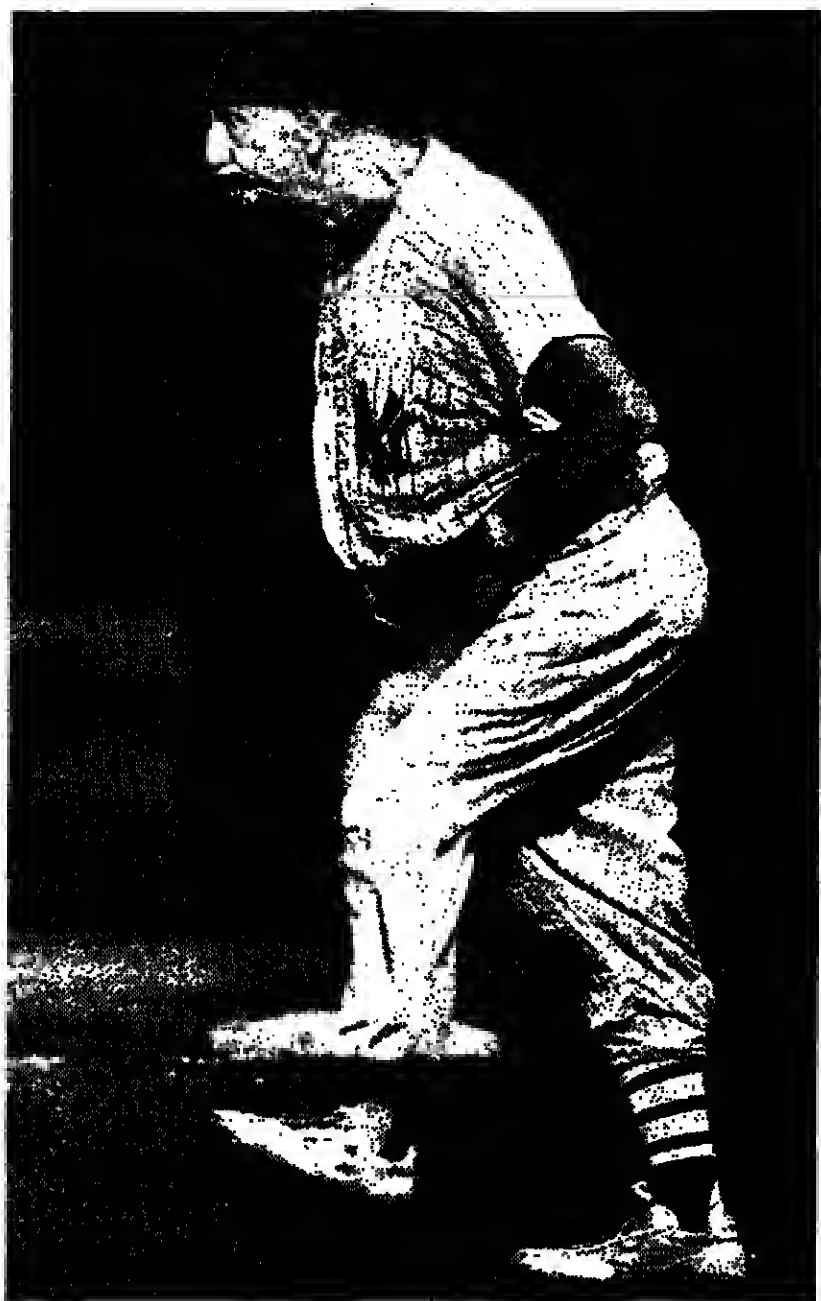
He met Babe Ruth and played against Grover Cleveland Alexander. He was a minor leaguer himself, winning 14 and losing 13 over three seasons before an arm injury forced him into the coach's box. He first realized he could make a crowd laugh when Joe DiMaggio bit a homer off him and Patkin fell in behind the slugger, mimicking his loping gait around the base paths.

"I'm tired, tired, tired," Patkin says. But he can't quit. Late at night, when he has nothing to do but watch the tube and wait for the ooe show, he is frank: "This keeps me young, I can't take the pipe and slippers, I quit, I'll die."

"I'm a nice guy," Patkin says. "The only one I make fun of is me. At the ballpark, I'm always ooe. But I'm two people, I'm ooe a booa fide clown, but I'm trying to bring something out of me, I make people laugh, it makes me feel better. I had a sad life, lonely life."

Now it's Yankee Stadium, the last day, 10 12 hours, the strike begins. Millionaire players in alligator boots stride across the plush purple carpet. There's piped-in Muzak, security guards, a staff that keeps ooe coming. The door opens: "Have no fear, Big Nose is here!"

The players busy talking to the New York Times and ABC News do ooe glance up. Only Don Mattingly, the gracious veteran who still loves the game as a rookie does, comes over. "Max, long time," he says. "I seen you first time in



The show goes on in the minor leagues, with Max Patkin's well-worn act.

Greensboro, 1979. When I was a kid, I watched you in Iodiana, Evansville."

It's an off day for Patkin. Tomorrow he's in Connecticut, the New Haven Ravens versus the Trenton Thunder. But he wants to see Yankee Stadium ooe last time, and he wants to visit the team's owner, George Steinbrenner, one of the last big-league bosses who bled him.

The old-timers commiserate with Patkin about the strike. The millionaires woe't even look at him, but that doesn't stop him. On the field, the Clown Prince steps over to the visiting Toronto Blue Jays, limbering up for the game. "I wrote a book," Patkin shouts. "It's a best-seller. In my home. That's a joke. A JOKE!"

Finally, the players crack up, involuntarily. These guys would sooner file a grievance than allow some clown to kiss them when they step up to the plate.

Back inside, the Yankee staff is quivering. The Boss is in the stadium. That means office halls must be clear. No stragglers, no reporters. After a Yankee executive vouches for Patkin, a nervous receptionist allows him to wait in the lobby. "It's O.K., he'll want to see me," Patkin says, explaining that he used to work for Steinbrenner.

After an hour, the Boss arrives, sees someone in his lobby and scowls. He turns toward an aide, perhaps to issue an execution order. But then, a double take. "Max?" Steinbrenner says, easing into a smile. Alarmed aides relax. Within moments, Patkin is ushered into the Boss's private office.

"When I was a kid growing up in Cleveland, you could be sure of only a few things," Steinbrenner says, "like Max Patkin coming in every summer to put ooe a great show and draw a good crowd. When I came here, our attendance was horrible and we had a lousy team. I was thinking of things we could do to fix it up, and I thought of Max. Kids love Max."

Baseball, Steinbrenner says, has gotten too slick. "I know, I know," he says. "People can point to me as one reason for the commercialism. And if we as owners don't want Max's kind of levity, then shame on us. Shame ooe us all if we don't want to put a little more humility in the game."

The Prince is in the Clown Hall of Fame. He has won more awards than he can count. But he pines for one more, a ticket to the real Hall, in Cooperstown. That prize would prove he was more than a clown, that he was a part of baseball.

So Patkin keeps ooe barnstorming, stayin' alive. After each show, he sells autographed baseball cards, at \$1 each. Anything else — shirts, caps, hands — he signs for free.

At Beehive Field, he sold 225 cards and 42 copies of "The Clown Prince of Baseball," his autobiography. The baseball card money, a plastic bag full of \$1 bills, pays his bus fare. Over the next couple of weeks, Patkin will play Watertown, Connecticut; Augusta, New Jersey; Portland, Maine; Amarillo, Texas; Omaha, Nebraska; Bowie, Maryland, and Reading, Pennsylvania. In January, he will be 75.

# Tough to Play Catch-Up, Even If Strike Ends Soon

By Claire Smith  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A hiccup. That's what the two-day strike of 1985 was, as far as major-league baseball players were concerned. When the settlement came, major leaguers put on their uniforms and immediately resumed playing.

A doubleheader here, a doubleheader there, and the gaps in the schedules were filled. The players and owners had their seasons restored and their post-season guaranteed, causing all to live happily ever after, or at least until collusion and the 1990 lockout occurred.

The current strike is no longer a hiccup. Even if it came to a screeching halt today, no games could be played tomorrow.

Not if the owners caused the divisive salary cap issue to disappear immediately and begged players to come back.

Not if the players decided to chuck 28 years of gain, accept the mother of all rollbacks and took batting practice on the planes as they winged their way back to work.

No, major-league baseball has passed the point of no return-without-consequences. Now that the strike is going into the 7th day, neither the safety of players nor the quality of play can be assured. Not without time and concerted effort before the first pitch.

At least that's what the union contends, just as it did when the players negotiated a nine-day reconvening period after the 50-day strike in 1981.

"That work period was a ratio of about 5 to 1," said Tony Bernazard, who was an infielder in 1981 and is now an executive with the Major League Baseball Players Association. "That is, one day for about every five days missed."

Such a period is needed for reasons of safety, say the players, because too much time has passed to risk facing or throwing fastballs, running bases or running down fly balls in the alleys.

Then there are the logistics. If the players and owners were to settle today, they likely couldn't reassemble for at least two days. Most players have gone home, some to Latin American countries.

And in another vivid reminder that this is not your father's union, some players are vacationing in places like Hawaii and Europe. "We told them, 'We're on strike, so go and enjoy yourselves, but just be aware of the situation,'" Bernazard said.

"We did tell them to stay physically fit," he added.

Still, players have not held informal team workouts for fear of sending the wrong message about resolve.

Thus, the longer the work stoppage, the greater the need for a summertime version of spring training. And, just like salary cap disputes, its length will become an issue at the bargaining table.

"This is going to have to be negotiated," Bernazard said. "Some players are going to want one thing, some are going to want other things. Teams that are in contention, management may want something else."

All these discussions are academic, at this point, of course, especially since baseball negotiators have not met since Friday.

Still, Bernazard said, "In my personal opinion, you need about two or three days for every week you miss. The first week, you could get by with two days, even though some would like three, especially the pitchers. But two weeks in, you'd probably need five days instead of four."

Therein lies the rub. Many aspects of the longest in-season strike can be compared to this one, but a major element in 1994 stands alone. And that is this strike's placement on the calendar.

The 1981 season resumed with the All-Star Game, played Aug. 9. This strike started with only 52 days left in the season.

Thus, the point of no return, when not enough time is left to save even the postseason, is likely to be just past mid-September.

"I don't think," Bernazard said, "we're going to be playing the World Series in December."

# Meanwhile, Fans Are Fuming

By Athelia Knight  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It's Day 7 of the baseball strike, and fans across the United States are fed up. They're signing petitions. They're calling hotlines. And they're using the information highway to organize.

"The baseball strike has awakened a sleeping giant: the American sports fan lobby," Adam Kolton, executive director of the New York-based Sports Fans United, said at a news conference at the National Press Club.

Kolton's group, which has 3,000 members, and the Consumer Federation of America, with 50 million members, are launching a petition drive to get Congress to repeal baseball's antitrust exemption.

"I think there is a tremendous feeling of anger, resentment, and people want to channel that toward some positive action," he said.

In June, the Senate Judiciary Committee defeated legislation that would have lifted the antitrust exemption in matters relating to labor. Baseball is the only sport with an antitrust ex-

emption and the players had supported the legislation.

Last week, Senators Howard Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, and Orrin Hatch, Republican of Utah, introduced similar legislation that would limit the antitrust exemption and permit the players to sue the owners if the owners impose a salary cap.

Bradley Stillman, legislative counsel of the Consumer Federation of America, said his organization and Kolton's group are oot taking sides.

"The fact that the baseball players are on the right side of this issue is just their good luck," he said. Stillman said his group "has fought every antitrust exemption in every industry in this country whether it's insurance, health care, baseball. Antitrust exemptions hurt consumers."

■ A Second Senate Bill

Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, has introduced legislation that would establish a five-member, major league baseball commission consisting of three baseball fans chosen by the president, one baseball player and one owner. The Associated Press reported.

It would conduct binding arbitration to settle disagreements between players and owners and regulate expansion, ticket prices, stadium financing, television revenues, marketing and merchandising.

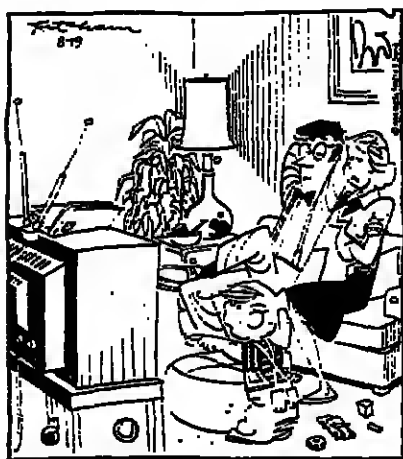
"The need for this authority has never been more clear than it is today," DeConcini said. "This is the eighth work stoppage in the past 22 seasons. Obviously, baseball cannot put its own house in order."

The total of canceled games rose to 86 Thursday, matching the 1972 strike for the second-longest walkout behind 1981, when 712 games were wiped out.

The Union head, Donald Fehr, and management's negotiator, Richard Ravitch, said Wednesday that no negotiating sessions are scheduled.

As the strike enters its seventh day, teams are starting to make cutbacks. The Montreal Expos announced that 35 employees were sent on vacation and will be laid off when their vacations end, and the New York Yankees said Wednesday that more than half the staff of 100 was sent on vacation.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"THOSE PEOPLE WE HEAR LAUGHING SO MUCH... ARE THEY WATCHING THIS SAME PROGRAM?"

## JUNIE

Unconquered meets four Junies, one better than each, to form four ordinary words.

COASH

NIFE

TRUBLE

TENJIC

Now arrange the correct letters to form the words in the puzzle.

ANSWER TO: 1983

Author: TONY BASH CORPSE INKLE

Answer: How the words related to the puzzle were formed — THEY WERE ASSIGNED

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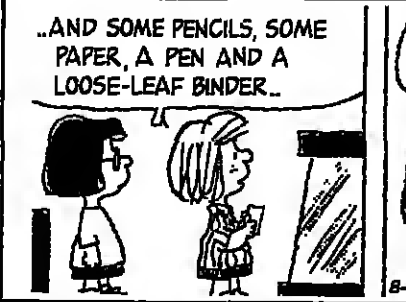
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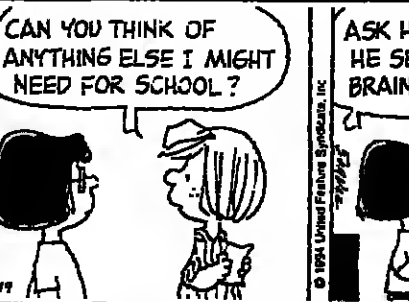
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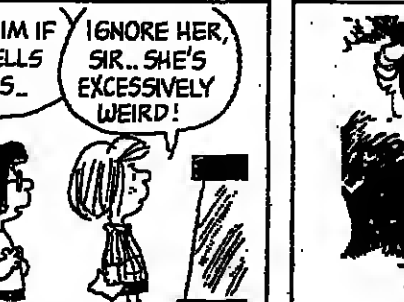
## PEANUTS



"AND SOME PENCILS, SOME PAPER, A PEN AND A LOOSE-LEAF BINDER..."



"CAN YOU THINK OF ANYTHING ELSE I MIGHT NEED FOR SCHOOL?"



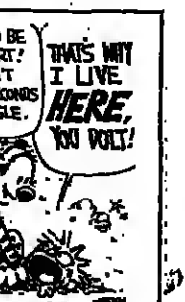
"ASK HIM IF HE SELLS BRAINS..."



"IGNORE HER, SIR... SHE'S EXCESSIVELY WEIRD!"



"YOU SHOULD BE MORE ALERT! YOU WOULDN'T LAST TWO SECONDS IN THE JUNGLE."



"THAT'S WHY I LIVE HERE... NO VOLT!"



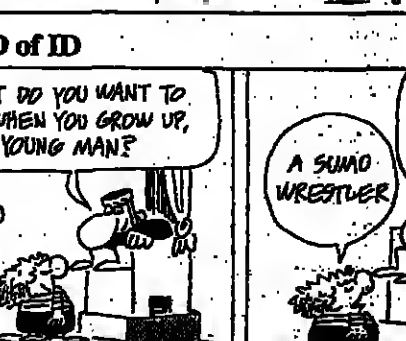
"GO AHEAD, GIVE ME THE TRUTH. I CAN TAKE IT"



"EARTH'S ORBIT AROUND THE SUN IS SLOWLY DETERIORATING. ONE DAY WE'LL FALL TO A FIERY DEMISE!"



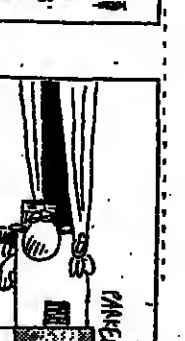
"NOT THAT TRUTH"



"YOUR SISTER HAS MANGE?"



"WHAT DO YOU WANT TO BE WHEN YOU GROW UP, YOUNG MAN?"



"AND WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO PREPARE YOURSELF?"



"WHO'S IN CHARGE HERE, ME OR YOU?"



"WHO'S GOT THE RANK? WHO CALLS THE SHOTS?"



"AND WHO'S GOT THE SMARTS?"



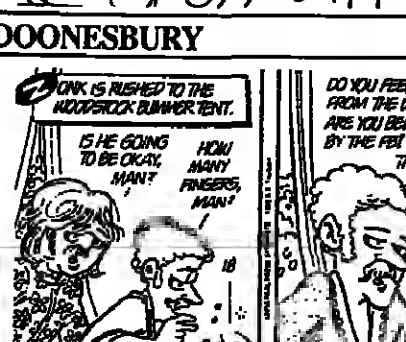
"ME, I SEEM TO BE THE ONE WITH THE ANSWERS"



"I'M GOING TO BE A... HUNT"



"HOW MANY PHASES HUNT?"



"SHE'S GOING TO BE A... HUNT"



"DO YOU FEEL LIKE FLYING FROM THE LIGHT TOWERS? ARE YOU BEING FOLLOWED BY THE FBI? DO YOU THINK THE COUNCILS ARE A GREAT BAND?"



"HELL, BEHOLD! HERE JASPER! LET'S GET THIS KID OVER TO THE HOLDING TENT!"



"WHAT IS THIS, A TRAP?"



"WE'RE A LITTLE SHORT-PANDED, HUH?"



"NOW, HE MUST'VE BEEN QUITE AN EXPLORER"



"NO, ACTUALLY HE WAS JUST STUPID"

صحنه من الامم



## SPORTS

## For Bundesliga, Something to Prove In a New Season

**The Associated Press**  
**FRANKFURT** — The 1994-95 Bundesliga season kicks off this weekend with both teams and fans anxious to ease the memory of Germany's disappointing showing at the World Cup.

The teams have done their part, spending 100 million Deutsche marks, or \$64.5 million, on new players, including Bayern Munich's purchase of the French striker Jean-Pierre Papin from AC Milan.

The fans have responded by buying advance and season tickets in record numbers, putting the league on course to break attendance marks if the trend holds.

To add to the excitement, the referees have been instructed to follow the offensive-minded, rule changes applied during the World Cup.

All of which points to a season with more goals and a shorter period of mourning for the German team that lost to Bulgaria in the World Cup quarterfinals in the United States.

Once again, Bayern Munich will be the team to beat. The Bavarians, who won the league title for a record 13th time last season, went shopping in the offseason and look to be even stronger.

In addition to Papin, the team acquired the Swiss forward Alain Suter from relegated Bundesliga rival Nuremberg. Bayern also claimed one of Germany's top goalkeepers, Oliver Kahn, from Karlsruhe.

"I think it will be easier to score in the Bundesliga than in Italy," Papin said. "In Germany, they play more offensively and forwards have more space." Papin is nursing a knee injury and may miss Saturday's opener against Bochum, which returns to the first division strengthened by the signing of the U.S. World Cup striker Eric Wynalda.

Bayern also went abroad for a new coach. Franz Beckenbauer stepped down after guiding the team to the title, so Bayern hired Giovanni Trapattoni,

the experienced Italian coach, formerly of Juventus.

Bayern still has veterans Lothar Matthäus, the Brazilian World Cup player Jorginho and the Colombian striker Adolfo Valencia, who appears likely to lose his place in the starting 11.

Yet the new formidable lineup got off to an inauspicious start. After a successful preseason that included a 3-0 victory over Barcelona, Bayern suffered a stunning defeat to an amateur team last weekend in the first round of the German Cup.

Expected to give Bayern a strong run for the Bundesliga title will be Borussia Dortmund, which spent more than Bayern, and now boasts four German internationals.

With Swiss striker Stéphane Chapuisat and Danish star Flemming Povlsen, Dortmund once again should be among the contenders after finishing fourth last year.

Bayern Leverkusen, third last year, added to its roster the defensive midfielder Tom Dooley, who returns to the Bundesliga after a stint with the U.S. national team.

Kaiserslautern surprised pundits by finishing second last year and giving Bayern a scare late in the season. The team bought several German players and still has the Swiss midfielder, Ciriaco Sforza.

Karlsruhe went on a shopping spree and landed a big coup by signing German international midfielder Thomas Hässler from Roma, though team officials were not happy to learn that Hässler was caught driving drunk this week and has had his license suspended.

Eintracht Frankfurt, which dropped to fifth after leading early last season, kept the Ghanaian striker Anthony Yeboah, who shared the scoring title with Kaiserslautern's Stefan Kuntz with 18 goals.



Linford Christie, surging ahead of Americans Jon Drummond, right, and Leroy Burrell.

## A Little Bit of Hollywood At Zurich Track Spectacle

By Ian Thomsen

**BRUSSELS** — It's like this in Hollywood, when they hire too many stars for one plot. The making of the movie grows more outrageous than the movie itself.

Twenty-three of the world's fastest men were given eight lanes to share Wednesday night in Zurich. Before the sun came up Thursday, the fastest one had been ground to a halt: his American teammate had gone home complaining of vast injustice; a persistent thunderstorm had sogged everyone down to 10-second pace, with the champion from Britain celebrating much like the Americans he so detests; and to finish it all off, the American Dennis Mitchell and his brother reportedly had beaten up a rival Nigerian sprinter in the lobby of the official meeting hotel.

All of this was packed in a 100-meter final won magnificently by Linford Christie of Britain in 10.05 seconds. The organizers had spent \$400,000 to mount an attempt on the world record; instead, the field only served to define the 34-year-old Christie in his own terms, as the world's greatest sprinter against pressure. Having peaked well past the normal retirement age, he remains insecure of his reputation — as if one major loss to the Americans somehow would revoke his validation as Olympic and world

champion, making those titles a pair of flukes. So he seems to approach every major race as if it were a heavyweight fight: lose once and he loses everything.

The idea of a man running so fast in his mid-30s is unprecedented, but he seems to be proof that age isn't the factor so much as the loss of will. Success tends to weaken champions of his age, but Christie waited a long time for it and he still doesn't seem to trust it — and deep down, he has to wonder how much longer his body will hold up.

The wind and rain should slow down a big man like Christie, but he ran as if it might be his last race, and no one in the world can match him for that attitude. When it was done, his furies came out in a prolonged wave of chest-thumping and Muhammad Ali-ish boasting. But you figure, once he stops behaving like that, his demise will probably follow quickly.

The race ended Leroy Burrell, who until news of his injury was being accused of reacting poorly to the championship pressures that fuel Christie. Six weeks after setting the world record of 9.85 seconds, Burrell reportedly felt pain in his right foot at the start of his heat Wednesday, which explains his bad start. Then he ran 10.39 seconds for seventh place in the final. Afterward, a Swiss doctor sent him on the next plane home to California, advising him not to test his sore tendon again this season. Apparently, Burrell will take that advice.

After his heat, however, he protested the decision that initially cost him the eighth and last spot in the final. Having recovered from his bad start, he was officially pulled even with Andre Cason, the two finishing a joint third in their heat in 9.30 seconds. Cason went from psyching himself up for the world's premiere final — to losing his place to Burrell on a coin flip. Cason was not at all happy with this system of justice.

Mitchell was fourth in 10.23 seconds. A few hours later, in the lobby of the Hotel Nova Park, the meeting's official hotel, he ran into Olapade Adeniken of Nigeria, who had beaten Mitchell

to third by one one-hundredth of a second. Since a Pan African-USA meeting in North Carolina last week, Mitchell had been steaming over comments allegedly made about his wife and mother by Adeniken.

The Nigerian, who denied saying such things, required two stitches above the eye after Mitchell and his brother — according to the admittedly hearsay version of Wilfried Meert, director of the Friday meet here — fought him in the lobby. By Thursday night, as these stories do, the story had grown to become a three-on-one attack by Mitchell and friends, with Mitchell inflicting the most damage by supposedly kicking Adeniken in the head. Mitchell did not return a phone call to his hotel here Thursday.

The Zurich meeting director, Andreas Brugger, huddled with Mitchell and Adeniken later Thursday, and they reportedly agreed to share the blame and declare the incident over. Nonetheless, the international athletic federation (IAAF) reserves its right to suspend the athletes pending an inquiry.

So the Golden Four of Grand Prix meetings were to continue here Friday, with only a few survivors among the 23 sprinters in Zurich — no Burrell, no Cason, and surely no Adeniken, who was forced to withdraw for medical reasons. But Mitchell promised to be here, as did Christie, who, at this rate, may soon run out of the rivals who drive him.

## SCOREBOARD

## BASEBALL

## Japanese Leagues

## Central League

## W L T PCL GB

## Yamaguchi

## 32 48 0 520 4

## Hanshin

## 28 51 0 495 8 1/2

## Hiroshima

## 46 38 0 498 9

## Yokohama

## 42 53 0 459 12

## Yokohama

## 44 53 0 454 12 1/2

## Yamaguchi

## 32 48 0 520 4

## Hanshin

## 28 51 0 495 8 1/2

## Hiroshima

## 46 38 0 498 9

## Yokohama

## 42 53 0 459 12

## Yokohama

## 44 53 0 454 12 1/2

## Yamaguchi

## 32 48 0 520 4

## Hanshin

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## 44 53 0 454 12 1/2

## Yamaguchi

## 32 48 0 520 4

## Hanshin

## 28 51 0 495 8 1/2

## Hiroshima

## 46 38 0 498 9

## Yokohama

## 42 53 0 459 12

## Football

## CFL Standings

## Western Division

## W L T PCL GB

## Winnipeg

## 26 22 2 22 22 1/2

## Toronto

## 2 4 0 191 225 4

## Calgary

## 2 5 0 201 228 4

## Edmonton

## 1 5 0 136 191 2

## Saskatchewan

## 0 6 0 106 226 8

## Western Division

## W L T PCL GB

## Winnipeg

## 26 22 2 22 22 1/2

## Toronto

## 2 4 0 191 225 4

## Calgary

## 2 5 0 201 228 4

## Edmonton

## 1 5 0 136 191 2

## Saskatchewan

## 0 6 0 106 226 8

## Western Division

## W L T PCL GB

## Winnipeg

## 26 22 2 22 22 1/2

## Toronto

## 2 4 0 191 225 4

## Calgary

## 2 5 0 201 228 4

## Edmonton

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## Western Division

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## Edmonton

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## Saskatchewan

## 0 6 0 106 226 8

## Western Division

## W L T PCL GB

## Winnipeg

## 26 22 2 22 22 1/2

## Toronto

## 2 4 0 191 225 4

## Calgary

## 2 5 0 201 228 4

## Edmonton

## 1 5 0 136 191 2

## Basketball

## National Basketball Association

## All-Star Game

## Winnipeg 44, Ottawa 1

## Saskatchewan 3 3 0 149 156 4

## Saskatchewan 3 3 0 124 172 6

## Winnipeg 44, Ottawa 1

## Saskatchewan 3 3 0 149 156 4

## Saskatchewan 3 3 0 124 172 6

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## Winnipeg 44, Ottawa 1

## Sask



## Of Bass Playing, Mustaches and Creativity

By Mike Zwerin  
*International Herald Tribune*

**for the battle. President Clinton may need some youth pills.**  
*New York Times Service*

**Marcus Miller looking for "connections to your soul."**

with a youthful beat that people wanted for awhile and after it became no longer hip they were out." He was afraid he would become "disposable." He wanted to learn as much as possible to avoid that. For Miller, however, it was not a question of being in vogue. He was working because he could read music, he was smart, he

This job involved a lot of hanging around while the comedians got their acts together. Bandmate Howard Johnson (whose four-tuba group accompanied Taj Mahal in the '60s) told Miller stories about 52d Street, Birdland and being on the road with big bands. Considering what he missed, Miller's eyes became misty and he

If all of this seems like too much nostalgia for the days when the bad times rolled, be reassured. In the words of Richie Havens:

*In the '50s the world was dumb.  
In the '60s we were hip.  
In the '70s and '80s we tried to figure*

□  
Seymour Hersh and publishers Faber & Faber accepted large damages Thursday from Britain's Daily Mirror newspaper in an out-of-court settlement, ending a libel battle begun by the late Robert Maxwell. The

by the late Robert Maxwell. The case was over Mirror attacks in 1991 against Hersh and his book "The Samson Option," in which he said Maxwell had had links with Israeli intelligence.

## WEEKEND DESTINATIONS

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Page 100118

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India	000-117
Indonesia	001-801-10
Japan**	0039-111
Korea	009-112
KOREANA	11*
Malaysia*	800-0011
New Zealand	000-911
Philippines*	105-11
Salpan*	235-2872
Singapore	800-0111-111
Sri Lanka	430-40
Taiwan*	0080-10280-0
Thailand*	0019-991-1111

### EUROPE

Austria**	8-14111
Austria***	022-903-011
Belgium*	0800-100-10
Bulgaria	00-1800-0101
Croatia*	99-38-0011
Czech Rep	00-420-00101
Denmark*	8001-0010
Finland*	9800-100-11
France	190-1011
Germany	0130-0010
Greece*	00-800-1511
Hungary*	004-800-01111
Iceland**	999-001
Ireland	1-800-550-000

### COUNTRY ACCESS NUMBER

Italy*	172-1011
Liechtenstein*	155-00-11
Lithuania*	8-1396
Luxembourg	0-800-0111
Macedonia, F.Y.R. of	99-800-4288
Malta*	0800-890-110
Monaco*	194-0011
Netherlands*	06-022-9111
Norway	800-190-11
Poland**	0-010-480-0111
Portugal*	05017-1-288
Romania	07-800-4288
Russia** (Moscow)	1-55-2042
Slovakia	00-420-00101
Spain	900-95-00-11
Sweden*	020-795-611
Switzerland*	155-00-11
U.K.	0500-89-0011
Ukraine*	8-100-11

### MIDDLE EAST

Bahrain	800-001
Cyprus*	080-90010
Israel	177-140-7277
Kuwait	800-285
Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801
Qatar	0800-011-77
Saudi Arabia	1-800-10
Turkey*	00-800-12277
U.A.E.*	800-121

### AMERICAS

Argentina*	001-800-200-1111
Belize*	555
Bolivia*	0-800-1112

### COUNTRY ACCESS NUMBER

Brazil	000-8010
Chile	004-0312
Colombia	980-11-0010
Costa Rica**	114
El Salvador	119
El Salvador**	190
Guatemala*	190
Guyana**	165
Honduras**	123
Mexico***	95-800-463-4240
Nicaragua (Managua)	174
Panama	109
Peru*	191
Suriname	196
Uruguay	00-0410
Venezuela**	80-011-120

### CARIBBEAN

Bahamas	1-800-872-2881
Bermuda*	1-800-872-2881
British VI	1-800-872-2881
Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2881
Grenada*	1-800-872-2881
Guam**	001-800-972-2883
Haiti*	0-800-872-2881
Neth. Antill	001-800-872-2881
S. Kitts/Nevis	1-800-872-2881

### AFRICA

Egypt* (Cairo)	510-0200
Gabon*	004-001
Gambia*	06111
Kenya*	0800-10
Liberia	797-797
South Africa	0-800-99-0123

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